

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

**ROBERT H. FOLGER**, Attorney at Law, 8. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to him in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

**GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK**, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

**P. G. ALBRIGHT**, Cashier.

**UNION NATIONAL BANK**, Massillon Ohio. J. C. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$100,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

### DRUGGISTS.

**Z. BALZELY**, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

### PHYSICIANS.

**D. R. W. H. KIKLAND**, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

**S. A. CONRAD & CO.**, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTURERS.

**RUSSELL & CO.**, manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse power, Saw Mills, etc.

**MASSILLON ROLLING MILL**, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

**MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY**, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

**MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO.** Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

**D. ATWATER & SON**, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

**C. F. VON KANEL**, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

**JOSEPH COLEMAN**, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

## Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on standard time 1 minutes slower than city time.

### CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING

#### TRAINS.

No. 41 (goes to Baltimore)..... 8:57 a. m.

No. 38 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:21 a. m.

No. 37 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:35 p. m.

No. 36 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:50 p. m.

No. 35 (goes to Wheeling)..... 5:05 p. m.

No. 34 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:20 p. m.

No. 33 (goes to Wheeling)..... 9:35 p. m.

No. 32 (goes to Wheeling)..... 11:50 p. m.

No. 31 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:05 a. m.

No. 30 (goes to Wheeling)..... 3:20 a. m.

No. 29 (goes to Wheeling)..... 5:35 a. m.

No. 28 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:50 a. m.

No. 27 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:05 a. m.

No. 26 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:20 p. m.

No. 25 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:35 p. m.

No. 24 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:50 p. m.

No. 23 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:05 p. m.

No. 22 (goes to Wheeling)..... 9:20 p. m.

No. 21 (goes to Wheeling)..... 11:35 p. m.

No. 20 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:50 a. m.

No. 19 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:05 a. m.

No. 18 (goes to Wheeling)..... 6:20 a. m.

No. 17 (goes to Wheeling)..... 8:35 a. m.

No. 16 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:50 a. m.

No. 15 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:05 p. m.

No. 14 (goes to Wheeling)..... 3:20 p. m.

No. 13 (goes to Wheeling)..... 5:35 p. m.

No. 12 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:50 p. m.

No. 11 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:05 p. m.

No. 10 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:20 a. m.

No. 9 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:35 a. m.

No. 8 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:50 a. m.

No. 7 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:05 a. m.

No. 6 (goes to Wheeling)..... 9:20 a. m.

No. 5 (goes to Wheeling)..... 11:35 a. m.

No. 4 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:50 p. m.

No. 3 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:05 p. m.

No. 2 (goes to Wheeling)..... 6:20 p. m.

No. 1 (goes to Wheeling)..... 8:35 p. m.

No. 0 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:50 p. m.

No. -1 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:05 a. m.

No. -2 (goes to Wheeling)..... 3:20 a. m.

No. -3 (goes to Wheeling)..... 5:35 a. m.

No. -4 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:50 a. m.

No. -5 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:05 a. m.

No. -6 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:20 p. m.

No. -7 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:35 p. m.

No. -8 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:50 p. m.

No. -9 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:05 p. m.

No. -10 (goes to Wheeling)..... 9:20 p. m.

No. -11 (goes to Wheeling)..... 11:35 p. m.

No. -12 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:50 a. m.

No. -13 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:05 a. m.

No. -14 (goes to Wheeling)..... 6:20 a. m.

No. -15 (goes to Wheeling)..... 8:35 a. m.

No. -16 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:50 a. m.

No. -17 (goes to Wheeling)..... 1:05 p. m.

No. -18 (goes to Wheeling)..... 3:20 p. m.

No. -19 (goes to Wheeling)..... 5:35 p. m.

No. -20 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:50 p. m.

No. -21 (goes to Wheeling)..... 10:05 p. m.

No. -22 (goes to Wheeling)..... 12:20 a. m.

No. -23 (goes to Wheeling)..... 2:35 a. m.

No. -24 (goes to Wheeling)..... 4:50 a. m.

No. -25 (goes to Wheeling)..... 7:05 a. m.

## BOUND FOR HONOLULU.

### The Corwin Supposed to Be Going to the Islands

#### CARRIES INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIS.

Advised by the Barkentine Klickitat State That the United States Minister is Waiting For Further Orders From Washington—Marines Will Preserve the Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The United States revenue cutter Corwin sailed from this port. Her destination is a secret. But it is supposed she is going to Honolulu with instructions for Minister Willis. It is reported that one of the sailors on the Corwin has been bribed to take a dispatch from Minister Willis to President Dole. The captain of the Corwin refused to take letters from Consul Wilder, saying he did not know where he was going.

A Port Townsend (Wash.) dispatch says: The Barkentine Klickitat, Captain Cutler, arrived from Honolulu with advices to Nov. 20 four days after the steamer Alameda sailed for San Francisco. On account of many rumors current of contemplated action of the queen's supporters, the provisional government found it necessary to keep two companies of soldiers under arms for several nights after the Alameda sailed. The editor of The Evening Star requested Minister Willis to submit a statement to the public to allay the general feelings of uncertainty. In a published interview Mr. Willis said: "Yes, I believe that the time has come when it is right and proper for me to use my discretion in this matter. You are authorized to say for me that I change to the present situation will take place for several weeks."

Mr. Willis then made the statement quoted above, and added: "I brought with me certain instructions from the United States government on the Hawaiian situation. Since my arrival contingencies have arisen about which neither the United States government nor myself were aware when I left Washington. I forwarded my dispatches to Washington by steamer, and will receive an answer to them no change will take place in the present situation, nor will any be allowed."

"What do you mean by the expression 'nor will any be allowed'?"

"I mean just this, that until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions, the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests of humanity; that any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be promptly checked and punished. You may put the matter more plainly, and say that even if the provisional government discharged all its troops today no lawlessness would be allowed for one moment under the present situation of affairs."

The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance and nothing that the newspapers can say or do will alter the situation one iota. I make this statement on my own responsibility and in the hope that it will allay the present excitement. No one need fear trouble and no lawlessness will be permitted."

After this statement rumors began to fly about that the queen's supporters would make a final rally in her behalf. The crews of the United States men-of-war Philadelphia and Adams were held in readiness to be landed on a moment's notice. The queen's advocate came out the next day with a denial of the Willis interview, saying he was misquoted and by inference was in disagreement to the idea that Willis had or would receive an imperative order to restore the queen. The newspapers containing Blount's report had not reached the islands when the Klickitat sailed.

Hawaiian Consul Wilder when he read the news which arrived from Honolulu via Port Townsend was greatly pleased. When asked what unexpected contingencies Minister Willis had found in Honolulu, he said: "I think he found that the men composing the provisional government of Hawaii were high-minded, law-abiding citizens instead of filibusters, such as he had been led to believe them to be. This news, continued Wilder, will have a great effect on the people of the United States, and I hope the administration will be forced by popular opinion to change its view on the Hawaiian question."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Officials of the state department have received no advices from Hawaii by the Barkentine Klickitat which arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu. They are inclined to discredit and question the accuracy of the purported interview with Minister Willis in The Honolulu Evening Star. They say that it would have been improper for Minister Willis to have thus expressed himself and they do not believe he made the statements attributed to him.

Will He Be Attended to the Pan.

EMORIA, Kan., Dec. 6.—A. B. Breadwell, who is wanted in Philadelphia, New York and several other large cities for bold and cunning robberies, has been convicted of attempting to rob the Emporia postoffice last June and will be sentenced to the Kansas penitentiary. Some time ago he was sentenced to the Kentucky penitentiary, but soon after his incarceration, sawed through the bars and escaped.

Will Relieve the Alliance.

VALLEJO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The United States steamer Ranger, Lieutenant Edwin Longnecker commanding, left Mare Island bound for Corinto to relieve the United States steamship Alliance. The Ranger had on board six months stores for the Alliance. The latter vessel, on the arrival of the Ranger, will proceed to Callao and thence to the Atlantic coast.

Reconciled Hornblower.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president has renominated W. N. Hornblower of New York to be justice of the supreme court.

## IMMIGRATION LANDING

Weights of Labor Officials Examining the Manner of Inspection

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Three prominent members of the general executive board of Knights of Labor, James N. Kenny of Omaha, H. B. Martin of Minneapolis and C. A. French of Marlborough, Mass., visited Ellis Island to inspect the manner of landing and disposing of immigrants and particularly contract labor suspects. Dr. Senner, the chief, received them and his assistant escorted them through the place and explained the details of the work of the bureau. Much time was spent at the bureau of inquiry where the recently landed foreigners are decided. A number who had come to work in the mines of this country were debarred.

After the visit was over Mr. French spoke favorably of the methods of the commission. He thought the system in vogue at Castle Garden a good one. Mr. French said also that Mr. Sovereign was unexpectedly prevented from being one of the party. Referring to the rumor that Mr. Powderly had refused to give up the possession of the documents belonging to the order, he said: "I do not think it is his intention even to make an effort to retain them. He assured me that as soon as he returns to Scranton, he will send on all documents belonging to the order and forward them to the proper authority."

Baptist Congress of America.

ACONIA, Ga., Dec. 6.—The Baptist Congress of America is in its eleventh annual session in the First Baptist church in Augusta. Governor W. J. North of Georgia is president of the congress, and Rev. Lansing Burrows of Augusta, vice-president. Prominent ministers are present from New York, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Alabama, Ontario, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia. The congress will be in session two days.

After Lehighville.

CAPTOWN, Dec. 6.—Administrator Jameson reports from Bulawayo that Major Forbes is still pursuing Lobengula and expects to overtake him soon, as the king is within 100 miles of Bulawayo on the Bubi river, with a following too small to over his retreat across the Zambesi. Dr. Jameson says that after the capture of Lobengula the whole nation will submit and all danger for the future will be removed.

Beat to Death With a Bulldog.

HAZELBURG, Miss., Dec. 6.—The most dastardly assassination in the annals of this country took place here in the killing of Hon. E. C. Williamson, mayor of the town, by Kirby Miller, a notorious tough and hoodlum. Last spring mayor had Miller arrested for gambling. Miller armed himself with a heavy bulldog and waylaid Williamson, beat him to death. He was arrested.

Death of a French Loyalist.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris announces the death of the Marquis de Sade, whose disastrous attempt to found Catholic colonies at Port Preston, suggested Daoud's "Port Tarascon." The marquis afterward was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Paper Currency Outstanding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The total paper currency outstanding Nov. 30, less \$1,000,000 estimated to have been destroyed in the great Chicago fire, is \$1,155,349,178, an increase for the month of \$11,321,648.

Wants the Vigilant.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—An American naval officer is the authority for the statement that Emperor William of Germany is negotiating for the purchase of the American ship yacht Vigilant.

Barbers in Convention.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The sixth annual convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International union is in session here with about 150 delegates present. J. E. Meyer, president, in his address said that among the questions to be considered were the hours of labor and the closing of shops on Sunday.

Knocked Into a Vat of Boiling Acid.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 6.—While working in the American Wire Nail mill Robert Reynolds, a colored employe, was struck by a crane and knocked into a vat of boiling sulphuric acid. The man was horribly burned, the flesh falling in strips from his limbs when rescued.

A Lake Steamer Destroyed.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 6.—The passenger steamer Waldo Avery bound down, took fire and was beached two miles west of Mackinaw City at McGulpin's Point. The vessel and her cargo of 70,000 bushels of corn are a total loss. The crew and passengers were all landed safely.

Protected His Wife's Honor.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The sensational trial of Baron de Rahdin, a Russian officer who was charged with the murder of Lieutenant Kastenskold of the Danish army was concluded at Riom, in Puy-de-Dome, Baron de Rahdin being acquitted. Baron de Rahdin killed Lieutenant Kastenskold at Clermont-Ferrand to protect his wife's honor.

Thanks For the Emperor's Escape.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Special thanks have been offered in all the German churches for the emperor's escape from the assassination and acrobats throughout the empire have been ordered to hold services for a similar purpose.

Influenza on the Increase.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Influenza is increasing in many places in the empire and at some points it is largely of a fatal character. Three hundred marines are in the hospital at Kiel suffering from the disease.

Elevator Goes Up in Flames.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 6.—The flouring mill and grain elevator of J. G. Temple at Kokomo, this county, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000, with small insurance.

## THE STRIKE SETTLED.

### The Trouble on the Lehigh Adjusted

#### CONCESSIONS MADE BY BOTH SIDES

A Collision at Sugar Notch—A Passenger and Freight Train Come Together on the Mountain Side—One Non-Union Engineer Fatally Injured

BLUMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.—The trouble on the Lehigh Valley has been settled and the strike was declared off at day-break. Concessions were made by both sides.

A Wilkes-Barre dispatch says: Snow began to fall here and soon there was five inches on the level. This greatly impeded the running of trains on the Lehigh Valley road. A large force of men was put to work clearing switches and removing snow from the deep cuts on the mountains. There was a bad wreck at Sugar Notch. Two engines were pulling a train up the mountain when they collided with an empty engine. Two of the engines were badly wrecked and one of the engineers fatally injured. The passenger train had the right of way but the engineer in charge of the single engine thought he could reach a siding before the passenger train came up. This is the first accident that has occurred since the block system was adopted.

The Lehigh's business has fallen off fearfully. The Lehigh coal operators are now having trouble in placing even the small shipments they are able to make, as many dealers refuse to handle Lehigh coal for fear of losing customers among the working classes in their respective localities, and the colliery people say orders are scarce.

The Curtis Jury Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The case of jury bribing in connection with the Curtis murder trial, which was commenced against State Senator William Dunn and Frank McManus, was dismissed. McManus and Dunn were summoned to appear before the grand jury, and it is learned from their friends that they would make a confession regarding the whole affair implicating Curtis, his attorney and three jurors.

Officers of a Trust Company Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 6.—Warrants for the arrest of George S. Toulmin, president of the suspended Continental Trust company, and Horace S. Lynn, vice president and treasurer of the same institution, were issued on complaint of co-prosecutor Matvey K. Brown. They are charged with the crime of grand larceny by receiving a deposit of \$738, while they knew that their company was an insolvent institution.

Ten Indictments Against Him.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 6.—Judge Sage of the circuit court began the trial of Frank Porterfield, cashier of the defunct Commercial bank of this city. A jury was obtained and the trial of 10 indictments consolidated has commenced. These indictments relate to overdrafts and alleged false credits placed to Porterfield's credit upon the books of the bank.

Must Take Out a License.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—In a test case in the supreme court involving the scope of the insurance laws it was held that neither individuals, companies, nor corporations can do any insurance business in this state without taking out a license and depositing \$100,000 with the state insurance commissioner as a guarantee of indemnity to investors.

A Standard Oil Heist.

FLORENCE, Colo., Dec. 6.—The Florence Oil and Refining company has been organized to compete with the Standard Oil company, an adjunct of the Standard Oil company, which has had a monopoly of the product of this district. There has not been any drop in prices as yet, but 20-cent oil is liable soon to drop to 10 cents.

Will Permit Glove Contests.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 6.—The city council met and an ordinance permitting glove contests passed its second reading. Only one councilman opposing it. The ordinance provides that the contestants shall use five ounce gloves and contests shall be under the supervision of the chief of police. A license of \$20 is charged.

Many Acres of Land Turned Over.

NEWARK, O., Dec. 6.—W. H. Hood, an influential farmer of Licking county, assigned to W. D. Stoughton, Assets and liabilities are unknown, though the deed names 438 acres of land and several thousands in personalty.

A Fire Started by Boys.

TRIMBLE, O., Dec. 6.—While some small boys were playing in the barn of Elias Brown, of Utley, they set fire to the hay, and the barn and contents, together with a carriage house, were destroyed. Loss, \$3,800; insured.

Fell and Broke His Back.

POMERAY, O., Dec. 6.—Ellsworth Roberts of Middleport, a heater in the steel plant at that place, fell into a 15 foot hole, resulting in breaking his back. It is thought he will die.

Wants the Indictments Quashed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—Attorneys for W. Z. McDonald moved to quash all the indictments against him upon the ground of fatal defects. The motion will be argued on Monday next.

Boat and Shoe Assignment.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—Theodore Hollander, boat and shoe merchant, assigned. Assets about \$15,000; liabilities will aggregate about \$16,000 to \$18,000.

Madam Wolf Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Madam Julia Wolf, composer of the opera "Carmen," is dead.

## AN INHUMAN DAUGHTER.

Turned the Body of Her Dead Father Over to a Medical College

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—A. J. Kennell, a man 70 years of age, lost his life at a fire here last week. The remains were taken in charge by the coroner.

The daughter of the deceased Mrs. Martin Stover of Mt. Vernon, put in an appearance. She inquired into the facts of a rumor that her old father had a bank account of \$1,000. Finding this untrue, she refused to have anything further to do with the matter, and said her father's remains could be turned over to a medical college as she would not assume any of the burial expenses.

Incorporated in this

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—The following articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state. The Hamilton Republican Club of Cincinnati; The North Star Coal Company, Columbus; Germania German-Verein, Columbus; The Greenville and North Lawrence Railway company, Steubenville; capital stock \$10,000; The Tiffin Democratic Art company, Tiffin, capital stock, \$1,000; Mad River Lodge, No. 374 Knights of Pythias, Enon King David Lodge No. 175 Knights of Pythias, Zanesville.

Report of the Industrial School.



# BILLIARDS' BIG THREE.

Manager Maurice Daly Writes of the Coming Tournament.

SCHAEFER, SLOSSON AND IVES.

The Great Triangular Match Will Begin at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Dec. 11 and Continue Six Days—Careful Preparations for the Notable Contest.

Although the championship of the world is not involved in the coming match between Frank C. Ives, Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson—the "big three" of billiards—it promises to be the most notable contest of the season. The three players, who have been such intense rivals in the past, are now united in the fact that they are all in the prime of their careers and are all of the same age, 31. Ives is the only one of the three who has been a champion of the world, but he has been defeated by the other two in the past.

Slosson and Schaefer, the veterans of many a phenomenal battle with the cue, are both anxious to defeat the young Napoleon who so cleverly worsted them in separate matches last year, and Ives is equally as desirous of retaining the great prestige he gained owing to the outcome of those contests. Another strong incentive for the players is the fact that \$1,500 in stakes and a large share of the gate money will go to the winner. The match will begin at 8 o'clock on Dec. 11.

Each player has posted \$300, and the winner of the match will take all of the stakes and 50 per cent of the gate money. The second and third will receive 25 and 10 per cent respectively. The match will be played on a Brunswick table, which will be 14 feet long and 4 feet wide. The match will be played on a Brunswick table, which will be 14 feet long and 4 feet wide. The match will be played on a Brunswick table, which will be 14 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The New York cycle show will be held the week beginning Jan. 8, 1894, and Philadelphia will hold her fourth annual bicycle exhibition Jan. 28 to Feb. 3.

The New Jersey Athletic club will hold the annual individual all round championships of America for 1894 on its own grounds and without expense to the Amateur Athletic union.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-three will be remembered in the bicycle history as the year of the "monkey stoop" and the "bicycle jaw."

Tom Eck believes that John S. Johnson, properly paced, can ride a mile on the wheel in 1 minute 55 seconds.

By the defeat of Massey and Alix and his other numerous wonderful races in competition and against time, Directum, 2853, has demonstrated that he is king of trotters and pacers for 1893. Many horsemen believe that Nancy Hanks, 2904, could not defeat him in a race.

BLISS, THE RECORD BREAKER.

Chicago's Pocket Hercules and His Wonderful Work at Nashville.

Bicyclist Julian P. Bliss of Chicago, who has been doing some notable record breaking at Nashville, is 30 years old and rides at 122 pounds. He is so small and yet so powerful that he has long been called the "Pocket Hercules." He has been one of the most persistent campaigners this season, and his prizes (including 35 firsts, 28 seconds, 17 thirds, 4 fourths and a fifth) are considered worth \$5,000—not a bad year's salary for a young man who has not reached the voting period. His record this year will compare very favorably with that of any other western rider.

He has beaten Johnson, his most formidable western rival, 15 or 20 times in now, and such marvels as Zimmerman, Windle and Tyler have not defeated at his hands, although this probably occurred when the great trio had old days. Bliss recently rode a mile from standing start at Nashville in 1:58.45, but two-fifths of a second behind Johnson's world's record. Other records made by Johnson at Independence have been: Bliss out the one-third and one-half mile records to 38.15 and 56.35 seconds respectively in one day. M. F. Driehager of Buffalo has also lowered several of Johnson's world's records on the Nashville track.

Half a Medal for Each Athlete.

A handsome medal was offered by the New York Times to the athlete scoring the most points in track events at the World's Fair championships in Chicago. F. C. Puffer, the champion hurdler of America at both distances and a member of the New Jersey Athletic club, and C. W. Stage, the champion sprinter of America, who runs under the colors of the Cleveland Athletic club, tied for the medal, each scoring 10 points. They refused to toss up for the prize, and the board of governors of the Amateur Athletic union, following the example set by Solomon, have decided to give the medal in twain and award half of it to each athlete. When this is done, two of the most remarkable athletes in America will be appropriately possessed of two of the most remarkable medals on this continent.

Joe Donoghue Is Hopeful.

The world famous young actor, Joseph F. Donoghue of Newburg, N. Y., is said to be in excellent condition for the contests of the coming winter. Donoghue was defeated by John S. Johnson last year, but declares that he was not in condition, and that he will give a better account of himself in the races of the approaching winter. Donoghue will go against the skating records and is confident that, with proper preparation, he can have several of them.

He expects to meet Johnson, Hagen, Nung and other crack skaters when the ice is in good condition.

The Football on His Collar.

A remarkable scene took place at Longmead, England, recently, when the president of the local football club was carried to his grave. On the coffin, which was borne to the cemetery in an open hearse, was laid a football, much in the same way that a military or naval officer's chaplain is placed upon the casket containing his remains. On either side of the hearse walked the members of the club, bareheaded, in blue jerseys, white knickerbockers and high top football boots.

The solo singers and chorists to appear in Charles H. Hoyt's "White Flag" are already engaged in rehearsal. The play will have its first presentation Dec. 23.

# AMATEUR DRAMATISTS.

They Have Sung the Same Plaint From Time Immemorial.

WORK REFUSED THROUGH ENVY.

Glen MacDonough, Author of "The Algerian," "The Prodigal Father," "Deimos," "The Lamb," and "The Young Man in the Moon," Gives Advice to Young Playwrights.

There is one plaint which echoes forever through the medium lighted cases of Stage and the amateur playwright. It is the rule which D'Emery hung above his desk after a lifetime of dramatic writing. "It is as bad a misgiving to shoot over the target as under it."

Directly expressed this means, "Don't educate the public." Study their ill and give them what they want, for it they who are the judges, and from their verdict there is no appeal.

Then MacDonough.

MANY FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

Over a Score of Kickers Killed on the Grid-Iron This Year.

At least 25 young men have been killed in America and England while playing football this year and last, and hardly a day passes now that the name of a new victim is not announced. At Delavan, Wis., Nov. 4, John Peterson, a mute, tackled one of the Beloit team, fell heavily and died of concussion of the brain in an hour.

A week later Hugh Saussa, a student of the College of the City of New York, while running with the ball, was downed by half a dozen of the Elizabeth Athletic club's team, and his neck was broken. The same day Addis Herrold of the Richmond (Ind.) Y. M. C. A. was caught in a scrimmage and his skull fractured. Physicians pronounced him fatally injured. On Nov. 18 Raymond Carey of Toledo fell with the ball, the Adrian college team formed a

pyramid on top of him, and he died a few hours later from an injury to the spine. Two other players were seriously hurt in the same game.

At Farmington (Conn.) John White, while playing with Yale seniors, was thrown with terrific violence, other players fell on him, and his body was paralyzed. James F. O'Brien of Manhattan college died in New York Nov. 24 from injuries received in a football scrimmage. Oct. 11, Robert Christy was killed at Wooster, O. Nov. 24, Madie apparently entered into one of the above accidents, but in many of the big college games this year players have been brutally struck with the fist, jumping on and even bitten by members of opposing teams. Such wanton brutality should be eliminated from the game in the opinion of all lovers of healthful, honest sport.

A Very Remarkable Shooting Match.

In a recent match between J. A. R. El-Bout of Kansas City and Frank Class of Morrisville, N. J., both men did some remarkable shooting. The stakes were \$250 a side, and the men shot at 100 pigeons each. Class killed 39 and Elliott 52. The latter lost three by falling dead out of bounds. Class missed the thirteenth bird.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 247 "The Cross"—By Isaiah Barker.

White to move and win.

Chess Problem No. 247 "Letter N"—By J. B. Munoz.

Black—Six Pieces.

White to move and mate in two moves.

Checker problem No. 246.

White to move and mate in two moves.

Checker problem No. 246.

White to move and mate in two moves.

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# A THEATRICAL REVIEW.

The "Princess Nicotine" Is a Barefaced Appropriation.

MISS RUSSELL'S FAILING VOICE.

The Human Side of Adelina Patti's Nature—Miss Eleanor Mayo's Great Hit in Opera—"The Big Head" Among Actors.

New York, Nov. 29.—The late lamented Noah Webster, in his very excellent dictionary, defined the word "swipe" as meaning a sweeping blow, but in the vernacular of the Bovey boy it is applied to the appropriating of property which belongs to another. In that sense I may use the term

Miss Eleanor Mayo, the daughter of that smiling actor, Frank Mayo, is just now the talk of the town. She has made the greatest kind of a hit in "King Rene's Daughter," an operetta for which Julian Edwards composed the music.

Miss Mayo is a beautiful girl barely 19 years of age and did not go abroad to obtain her musical education. Her confidence in the ability of Signor Bellari, an instructor living in this city, seems to have been fully borne out by her phenomenal success.

This is really her first appearance on the stage, if single week, in a small part in her father's company, may be excepted. It is her intention to adopt grand opera as a profession, and unless all signs fail she will become one of its brightest lights within the next two or three years. It is not improbable that she may go to Europe when her present engagement is ended in the hope of there getting an opportunity to appear where a hit means something in the way of reputation.

In this country grand opera is so nearly dead that it is almost discouraging for a girl to attempt to get a foothold on the ladder of fame in that particular branch of music.

Glen MacDonough's genuinely funny farce, "The Prodigal Father," has been sold for England only to Willie Edouin, who will star in it during the next season or two. This is a pretty effective answer to the New York critics who abused the piece and asserted, with nothing more substantial than quicksand as a foundation, that MacDonough had appropriated the idea from a foreign skit. The same author's old trifle, "Deimos," at 6, will probably also be produced on the other side within a few months. The negotiations are now pending through Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and there is little doubt that the matter will be arranged.

Reginald de Koven evidently considers MacDonough the ablest librettist in this country. At any rate he appears to have deserted Harry B. Smith, who collaborated with him on "Robin Hood," "The Fencing Master," "The Begun" and "The Knickerbocker." It is now reported that he and MacDonough will do another opera together, as "The Algerian," both at the Garden theater and Daly's, to which it has just been removed for a run, has been so much more successful than was anticipated that a prominent manager at once bespoke another score from Mr. De Koven, leaving him to select his own librettist. That he chose Mr. MacDonough is a great compliment to that rising young author.

Everybody who has ever known any one connected with the stage is acquainted with the peculiar melody known as "Big Head." It occurs among lawyers, doctors, newspaper men and many others, but in the theatrical profession the disease seems to develop more rapidly than in any other, and it generally also assumes a more virulent form. I was speaking in about this

W. W. Furst is the composer of the music of "Princess Nicotine," and to say that it is his best musical work which has ever been submitted to the public is to do but scant justice to this excellent musician.

Many of the melodies are charming, and some of them will become popular with the masses. Several of the choruses are quite elaborate and are given beautiful treatment, while the orchestration in many spots is worthy of Sir Arthur Sullivan's best moments.

The music labors under the great disadvantage of standing out at such a distance from its excellently poor setting that it is not appreciated by most persons as much as it should be.

The cast is a fairly good one, although Perry Averill, despite his sweet tenor voice, makes a very woody and, beside Miss Russell's ample figure, a very insignificant hero. The choruses are well drilled, the people are handsomely costumed, and altogether the production is an exceedingly elaborate one. If failure should blight this venture, it will not be the fault of the new lessees of the Casino, Messrs. Canary and Lederer, who have done all that any one could do to insure the success of the enterprise.

"Princess Nicotine" may, in spite of all drawbacks, develop into one of the hits of the season, but I doubt it greatly.

Americans seem to have a habit of being on the alert to find the slightest falling off in the work of the world's recognized great artists. For some reason or other, presumably because her contracts with her managers will not permit her to sing for charity in this country, that peerless queen of song, Adelina Patti, seems to have earned the undying enmity of a coterie of New York critics.

One of the favored clowns of this clique is that Patti is no longer able to sing the high notes which gave her her worldwide reputation.

When she appeared a couple of weeks ago at a matinee in this city, one wise writer declared that she had sung a selection from

the "Barber of Seville," a key below the one in which it was written. On his face this statement was an absurdity, but some persons believed it nevertheless. As a matter of fact, the selection in question is written in E and Miss Patti sang it in F.

On the same day the great diva was criticized for having been in a bad humor. In reality, when she pulled her dressing room, she burst into tears, induced by the severe pain caused by the effort made in singing with the terrible cold from which she suffered at the time and which was one of the pleasant souvenirs of her ocean voyage.

Miss Patti almost always sings her own

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# DOCTOR OTTMAN.

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Dr. Ottman, Treas. France

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Mrs. Dr. Harkay-Adams, the woman's friend and most successful and long-standing specialist in the world, positively cures all Female Diseases, and diseases of childhood and childhood, less time than any other physician. It is a fact that the physicians have neglected and kept long for months and years she cures in a few weeks. She seems to know exactly where a woman's system needs, and gives it at once. If there is a displacement she restores it at once, and removes it from a woman, and cures ulceration without caustics or pain, and positively removes cancers and tumors without the knife or loss of blood. Superior hair, bright eyes, and a new sensation of the body, complexion, and affections of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and blood and nervous system, cured in a short time, by the use of her (her) tried, proved, methods, with little trouble or expense.

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HE EXPLAINS WHY HE WAS SO ANXIOUS TO SEE THE QUEEN.

He Gets Some Valuable Suggestions From the Royal Family and in Turn Ventures to Give Her Majesty an Idea of His Own Bill and the Prince.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]  
 PICCADILLY CIRCUS,  
 LONDON, W. C., Nov. 11, 1893.  
 Mr. Plum Levi (colored), Hair Pomping, Shampooing, Shaving Without Pain Both Before and After Death. Shop Down Stairs on Patton Avenue, Asheville, N. C.

DEAR SIR—I promised you when leaving the shores of America and the richly carpeted forests of Buncombe county, as the gay billows of color rolled up the smoky canyons of the Blue Ridge, that I would write you from London and tell you how times are here, especially in the bar line.

As a matter of fact I should have written to you before, but I've been so much taken up with gayety, and my English friends have been so constant in their kindness and hospitality, that I have neglected my correspondence or turned it over to my valet, Clarence, a man who has acquired so much ignorance in 58 years that he is almost a phenomenon.

As you know, Plum, my principal business here is to consult her imperial majesty the queen regarding the best style of furnishing my house at Buck Shoals. It was completed over a year ago. Seven or eight times I have had it completed again. My contractor began on the house, forgetting that he had a contract covering the same time for an alcoholic carnival. He told me that he could turn my house over to a subcontractor, but the alcoholic turnverein was something that he would have to look after personally. So he turned the house over to a subcontractor. Anyway he turned it over to some one, for it was wrong side up when I moved into it.

Well, now I am looking over St. James' palace, Buckingham palace, Windsor, Hampton court, Balmoral, etc., to get ideas and suggestions, which, with my delicate and artistic natural taste, will aid me, Plum, in fitting up my house as it should be.

The queen is away, but Albert Edward is here and says anything he can do will be cheerfully done. He showed me



WITH THE PRINCE.

through Buckingham palace day before yesterday. He said, "We are all torn up here," and as he did so he drew my attention to the view out at the window as he stepped on a cockroach and ground it into the rich carpet.

The style with which the house is furnished is rather a mixture of the Byzantine and San Francisco styles—quiet, yet rich. The staircases are wide enough for a team to drive up, and the palace itself is rather low and flat, but the lion and unicorn may be noticed on the battlements engaged in an animated conversation. The lion and unicorn may be seen over half the shop entrances in London, with the announcement that the merchant or tradesman there is, by special appointment, fishmonger or plumber to her most gracious majesty the queen of Great Britain and empress of India.

One tradesman on Old Bond street deals in nothing but elephant guns, and announces that he is by special appointment elephant gunmaker to her most gracious majesty the queen of Great Britain and empress of India, by the grace of God.

Another man, a tailor, who makes nothing but fine trousers, has the audacity—but we will let that pass.

I always look carefully over the door before I go in to buy, and trade only where the proprietor is entirely unfettered. I do not want a suit of clothes started and half made perhaps, only to be tossed aside, while Albert Edward has eleven suits made against Saturday evening. Moreover I do not like the fit of Albert's clothes very well, and I am a little fussy about my raiment.

The prince is not a well man. For some time his life has been far more uncertain than that of his mother. His beard is rapidly whitening, and his merry, gladsome gambols as a young man are beginning to tell on him now. Few think he will get a crack at the throne, and he himself is falling into melancholy.

He says: "Of course I am as fond of mother as anybody could be, but sometimes I think that both she and Bill Gladstone are running longevity into the ground. That, of course," he added, as he stopped to inquire the price of a portable bathtub, "is entirely between themselves."

This conversation occurred on Oxford street, where he had mentioned the fact that he thought some of coming to America next summer—"that is," he added bitterly, "if mother decides to run her reign into eternity."

His purchase of a portable bathtub would seem to indicate that he hoped to visit America soon.

I give here a copy of photograph of her majesty the queen and his highness Prince Maurice of Battenburg. Batt, as they call him, was powerful wiggly,

the day was hot, and her majesty told me that it was a poor picture all around, for she had promised to rush down and get the picture as soon as possible, for parliament was in session and she had left off in the middle of a letter to the police regarding the cuttings up in the house, so, as she said, she was in no state to have her picture taken.

It will be observed that Batt has the same way of curling up all his toes in a bunch that children have who are born under a democratic form of government. The queen did her crown up in a piece of tissue paper, and intended to bring it to wear while being photographed, but came away and left it on the dining room table, so she had to wear her bon-



THE QUEEN AND BATT.

net. She has rather outgrown her crown, she says, however, and even with a hatpin through it the fool thing falls off, even at state dinners, and goes crashing into the Irish stew.

There is a sort of assembly room at Buckingham palace which I caught myself every little while calling "the other room," thus giving myself plumb away and showing that our own castle only had two rooms—viz, the kitchen and "the other room." This assembly room, as her most gracious majesty calls it, I presume is where she meets the members of the assembly or legislature of London on certain days.

I presumed to tell her most gracious majesty that I would, if it were mine, paper it with a pale green shade of paper, sprinkled with silver sprays of lilacs of the valley. Also, that I would take out the whole front of the house, including the stone lion and unicorn, and put in a plate glass front. "Then," says I, "you will not go groping about here in this dim religious light, resting anon upon a hair cloth covered throne or passing among royal purple or scarlet typhoid hangings, rich in royal microbes of forgotten years."

"Come into the garden, Maud," says I, with a ringing laugh. "Get more sunshine if you have to send to Kentucky for it. Allow the breezes to blow into this old stone foundry, and you can easily plant Albert Edward ere the scepter of England shall ornament his umbrella stand at home."

I thought a look of pain seemed to come over the face of the good queen, and pretty soon there was one came over my own face also. I found myself among the other plumbers and carpet beaters to the queen, and a large, muscular quarry or yelper to the royal hounds was just going away with my collar and cravat in his hands.

One certainly feels a kind of restraint here that he does not in America. In America even our servants speak up as freely as the flowers of May.

You asked me, Plum, how the barbing business is here, with an idea no doubt of coming here and opening up a shop, but I would not encourage you in doing so. Besides you would be lonely. I only saw two colored men outside of a very decayed minstrel show in the two months and over that I have been here.

One of them was standing in front of a public. A public, Plum, is a place where you can get "a mug of bitter," or "a mug of mild and Burton," or "a thruppence of gin," or "a sixpence of Scotch," or a pint of Bass, but the gutless American who cuts a sandwich with his nip will pay for it at a high rate or find himself in the hands of the police. I never saw such a place. The "free lunch" may only be found where the Americans are very plentiful, and in places connected with the hotels where the Yankee abides.

I met this colored man in front of a place called the Red Cow. In Dakota it would have been called the Yaller Dog.



A GENTLEMAN FROM HINDIA.

The colored man was about 60 years of age and poor. His hair was gray, and his toes just able to be out that day for the first time.

I had been lonely all the morning, for I pined for home a little, and the sight of an old colored man came to me like the odor of the magnolia and the azaleas.

"Uncle," says I, "you seem to be out of luck."

"Beg pardon, sah."

"I say you seem down on your luck—out of soap; up a stump; stranded; pooped, as the navigators say; wrecked; busted."

"Well, I am rawther on me oars, as the sayin' is, I've done nothink for a year but 'obble about or sit on me 'nkers and go 'ungry, sah."

I was thunderstruck. He had got the melodious English accent so sought af-

ter by the well to do young American who sleeps in the hay now at night with his English groom in order to learn the stud English of the Derby stables.

"Oh, now, that's enough of that, uncle," says I: "drop it. Talk plantation and you'll be rewarded, but when you put on frills you lose my influence. When did you leave Georgia, Uncle Peter?"

"Beggin' your honah's pardon, sah, I was never in Georgia, sah, and I never talked anybry but the way I am a talkin' of. I was born in Calcutta, sah, and don't use the cawse Hinglish of the Haff-rican Hamerican. I'm a gentleman, sah, from Hindia, sah."

It was a fact.

"Here," said I, "Gentlemen from Hindia, ere is a arf a crown. Buy a gunny-sack, gentleman from Hindia, to do up your little toes in. I hate to see them peeping, like Brazil nuts, from your smiling shoes."

Yesterday I dressed in a complete Piccadilly outfit, took an umbrella and lighted a black pipe that had the snuffles. "Now," I said to myself, "I'll see for an afternoon if I can be an American incog." My gloves were large and comfortable. One of them I wore, and one I carried in my hand. They were a slate color, and my shoes were broad and liberal. My trousers were turned up and sewed that way, and I turned to the left when I met any one. Seeing some handsome steamer rugs in the window, I stepped into a store on Air street and looked at them. I did not say a word.

The clerk came to me at once. "Would you like to look at a rug? We have quite a variety. This way, sir. Something new, light and soft, sir. They are very popular this autumn, especially among your countrymen. We have sold hundreds of them to Americans."

"I will take this one and no questions asked," said I, "if you will tell me how you pick out an American in English dress who has not opened his mouth."

"Well, sir," said he, with evident embarrassment, "you see, sir, it's your gait. An Englishman walks as if he were after the doctor, sir. The American walks as if he were going to the station to meet his mother-in-law."

And that is a fact.

*Bill Nye*

P. S.—Let us strive to learn something wherever we are. Then we will gradually know more by acquiring this knowledge.

B. N.

**His Bad Luck.**  
 It was a sharp, sunshiny October morning as I rode along the back of Pine mountain where it overlooks Virginia and Kentucky, and I was thinking about the loveliness of nature and cognate subject when I came upon a mountaineer with a gun in his lap, sitting on a log where two or three mountain paths converged.

"Good morning," I said breezily, for I felt good.

"Mornin'," he responded.

"Beautiful morning?" said I.

"I hain't noticed," said he.

"Been hunting, I see," said I, nodding toward the gun.

"Yes—some," said he.

"You haven't had very good luck, I should judge?"

"I haven't had none," said he surlily.

"What's the matter?"

"Derned if I know," he said, getting up and taking a look around. "I've been waitin' here on this log sence sun up fer that leather faced Jim Mullins, an I haven't got a crack at him yet."

And he tried the hammer of his gun, gazed down the path from which James might come, and with a hasty good morning I trotted along down another road.—Detroit Free Press.

**Settling an Old Grievance.**

"I have come, sir," exclaimed the wild-eyed caller, throwing his head back defiantly, "to have it out with you."

The dentist grasped his forearms, there was a short struggle, and he stood over his victim in triumph.

"That's all right, sir," he replied, looking at the weapon to see if he had brought away anything besides the aching molar.

"That's all right, but I don't want any of your jaw, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

**A Talented Man.**

Prince Bismarck was once pressed by a certain American official to recommend his son for a diplomatic place. "He is a very remarkable fellow," said the proud father. "He speaks seven languages. 'Indeed!' said Bismarck, who does not hold a very high opinion of linguistic acquirements. 'What a wonderful headwater he would make!'—Argonaut.

**A Man's Excuse.**

Young Bride (pouting)—Here we have only been married two days, Clarence, and you're scolding me already.

Husband—I know, my dear, but just think how long I have been waiting for the chance.—Tit-Bits.

**The Hardest Part.**

"Ho, hum!" sighed the defeated candidate. "It's bad enough to be beaten in an election, but this having to find satisfactory reasons for the defeat is the most unpleasant thing of all."—Somerville Journal.

**Giving Up.**

"Say, old man, you up that wine as if it were your life blood."

"Well, it cost enough—\$50 a bottle."

"H'm! I don't wonder you feel as if you were bleedin' at every pour."—Truth.

**Both Wrong.**

"Now, George, which is correct—mamma gave me a piece of pie, or mamma give me a piece of pie?"

George—Neither one. I took it when she wasn't lookin'.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Forebodings.**

The glorious fair has passed away; the glorious remains to doubt it; but still we'll dread for many a day the books they'll write about it.

—Washington Star.

FROM A FAMOUS CAFE

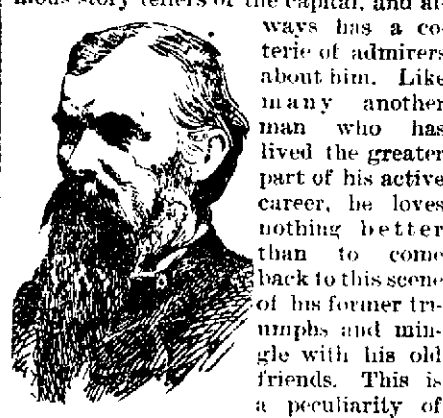
STATESMEN AT A WELL KNOWN WASHINGTON RESTAURANT.

Ex-Senator Mahone Visits the Scene of His Former Activity—A Discussion on Drinks and the Laws of Health—"The American Dining Car."

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Even at Thanksgiving the capital gossips. I was reminded of this today when I stopped at Chamberlain's famous restaurant for a moment and found a group of statesmen sitting about a big table, and in their midst little Billy Mahone telling stories. There was the same little runt of a man we used to see in the senate or at the front in the exciting Virginia campaigns of a few years ago, and the same white slouch hat drawn well down over his peering eyes.

Mr. Mahone looks not a day older than he did 10 years ago. He is one of the famous story tellers of the capital, and always has a co-terie of admirers about him. Like many another man who has lived the greater part of his active career, he loves nothing better than to come back to this scene of his former triumphs and mingle with his old friends. This is a peculiarity of



EX-SENATOR MAHONE.

life in Washington. Every day we see some of the old timers who have dropped in at the house or senate or the favorite haunts after dinner to seek out their old friends and talk over the old days. Ex Senator Edmunds is one of the famous men of a few years ago who love to come to Washington, and whenever Mr. Edmunds appears on the floor of the senate, as he does now and then, there is a rush to shake his hand and extend his friendly greeting. With all his acerbity and the venomous tendency of his tongue, Mr. Edmunds is one of the most popular men in Washington. His known for a long time.

**General Mahone and Reform.**

One of little Billy Mahone's peculiarities is that he has gone back on the beverage of his life. No longer does he drink whisky. Time was when Billy Mahone without a bit of fine old whisky before him would not have been Billy Mahone at all. He was famous for the quality of his liquor, as he was for the hospitality dispensed at his fine old estate down in Virginia, and for the haunts and other delicacies produced on his plantation. Now Billy Mahone drinks nothing but beer. By way of explanation he says the man who sticks to whisky all his life will burn himself out, while the beer drinker may get heavy and soggy, but he will live a long time and enjoy life, while his friend, the red liquor drinker, is sleeping beneath the daisies. Oddly enough, Mr. Mahone drinks a glass of beer before breakfast. He is perhaps the only man in Washington who does that. But Mr. Mahone always was eccentric.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon came in while the conversation at Mr. Mahone's table was turning to drinks and their influence upon longevity and said:

"I do not believe this theory that the beer drinker will live longer than the whisky drinker. With all deference to General Mahone, and I admit that he must know whereof he speaks as to both beverages, I maintain that the consumer of whisky, if he will make sure of having always the best quality of liquor, such as General Mahone used to drink, will outlive the beer sipper."

"I was talking about this the other day with a prominent life insurance man in this city, and this agut surprised me by saying that in all the big life insurance companies a chronic beer drinker is under suspicion. If he is in good health, and his family record has been good, he may pass and get a policy, even though he drinks beer habitually. But if there is the smallest tiding wrong with him, or his family history is unfavorable to longevity, they turn him down without ceremony. They do this on the theory, which they claim is substantiated by statistics, that when the grip, or cholera, or any other disease of an epidemic form comes along, it is the beer drinker who first succumbs to it. Again, the beer drinker, according to the life insurance sharps, is the man who goes down before an attack of common illness, such as a fever or pneumonia, whereas a non-beer drinker would have vitality enough to resist it."

"Again," continued Senator Mitchell, "they tell me that in Germany the life insurance companies do not attempt to do much business and want they do write is at a larger rate of premium than in this country or in England. Even in this country the life insurance experts are prejudiced against risks of Teutonic origin, though they are certainly among our most sober and industrious citizens. The life insurance men say that Germans rarely live to an old age, and that you may look about you in any community and you will find but few men of that nationality who have passed the sixty-fifth year."

**Dangers of Drink.**

"A peculiarity of the life insurance business," said Mr. Chamberlain, "is that colored men find it almost impossible to obtain policies in the best companies. Here in Washington we have many colored men who are possessed of considerable means and who are admirable citizens. But when they go to the life insurance companies for policies they are almost invariably turned down. Even when their health seems perfect, only now and then is one taken by the strongest companies. The explanation of this is found in their inability, in most cases, to furnish data as to their family history. They are lucky if they know who their fathers and mothers were, and their

grandfathers and grandmothers as a rule they know nothing whatever about. "They don't know at what ages they died or of what troubles. This is a big point with the life insurance actuaries. They put about half their dependence in the selection of risks upon the indications of heredity. In most states the life insurance companies charge all colored men higher premiums than white men. In New York a law was passed a few years ago forbidding life insurance companies to make this distinction, and the result is that not one black man out of twenty can get a policy on his life in the state of New York. The companies do not disobey the law, but they select their risks with much greater care."

Here a congressman from West Virginia spoke up and said:

"That reminds me of one of the little hobbies which our old friend Steve Elkins of Elkins, W. Va., is fond of riding. Steve is a great believer in the law of heredity. He carries it to such an extreme that he says the man whose father and grandfather lived to an old age will live to an old age also, and vice versa. In his own case he thinks he leads a charmed life. His father is still living, I believe, at a green old age. His grandfather died at 90, and his great-grandfather lived to be nearly 100. His mother and grandmother also enjoyed long lives. Steve thinks this indicates long life for him. I have heard him say that he is as sure to live to be 90 as he is to reach 50."

"When the life insurance men talk to him, he only laughs at them and says the best policy for him is that found in the longevity record of his family. He believes he lives a charmed life, and that neither epidemic, nor railway accident, nor steamship disaster, nor anything will get him. If he was about to start on a journey by train, he says, and he knew that train was to be wrecked, he would step into the cars with perfect confidence in coming out unscathed. I don't believe Steve quite believes all his say, but it is certain that he has the most unbounded confidence in the influence of longevity in one's antecedents, for I know that when his boy was lying ill in New York with a complication of diseases and had virtually been given up by three or four doctors Steve never wavered in his belief that the youngster would get well. He used to say, 'They can't kill an Elkins.' And they didn't kill that one, for he is alive and well today."

**Another Incident.**

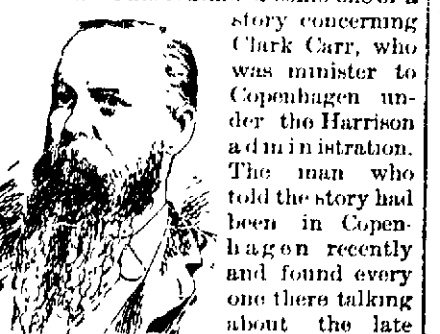
Then a California congressman, Mr. Hillborn, added his quota to the store of gossip.

"A man never knows when he is well off in this world," said he. "Now, there was Page of San Francisco, used to be in the house, you remember, and lived some time in Washington after leaving congress. He was always dead opposed to life insurance; was frequently urged by agents and his friends to take out some for the protection of his family; wouldn't listen to it. They finally discovered what the trouble was with him. He was afraid he had something wrong with his tubneys, and he wouldn't submit to a medical examination on that account. 'Not for \$50,000,' said he. 'I would tell that I had it or was liable to it, it would kill me. I have such a dread of it that fear and worry would send me into my grave.'"

"Well, a sharp life insurance agent got after him one day and finally induced him to take out a policy, or at least to submit to an examination, if his regular physician would declare that Page had nothing wrong with his kidneys. The physician laughed at Page's theory about the Bright's disease and declared him as sound as a dollar. Page was delighted to hear this, made out his application for a \$50,000 policy and submitted to an examination. The medical man employed by the company made thorough tests, and as a result thereof agreed with Page's regular physician that the risk was first class. The policy was issued, and within two years Page died. The most curious thing about it is that he died of the very disease which he had feared and which the doctors said he was free of."

**Denmark's First Joke.**

At this juncture the Danish minister, Count F. de Rosenlow, passed through the room after finishing an elegant luncheon. This reminded some one of a



SENATOR MITCHELL.

story concerning Clark Carr, who was minister to Copenhagen under the Harrison administration. The man who told the story had been in Copenhagen recently and found every one there talking about the late minister. There had never been seen in Denmark such a man as Mr. Carr. He was a good liver, he weighed about 300 pounds, and he could eat two small dinners per day and keep it up seven days per week. His feats in this line had become so celebrated that the Danes, who for the most part are a very serious minded people, could meet the emergency only by the invention of a joke, the first real joke that has been known to come out of Denmark since Hamlet trapped the murderous pair with the snare of the players.

"It was considered such a good joke," said the narrator, "that during my stay in Copenhagen I heard it about 50 times. Wherever I went the conversation was deftly switched in the direction of the recent American minister. Now, it was a compliment for him and again an inquiry concerning his health, but always for the purpose of leading up to the same old joke. I laughed at it at least 20 times, and then it began to pall on me. For a time I compromised on smiles, and at last it became so positively painful that the mere mention of the late American minister spoiled my appetite, for I always knew what was coming."

"But you haven't told us what the joke was."

"Haven't I? Well, what would you expect? They had dubbed him 'The American Dining Car,' of course."

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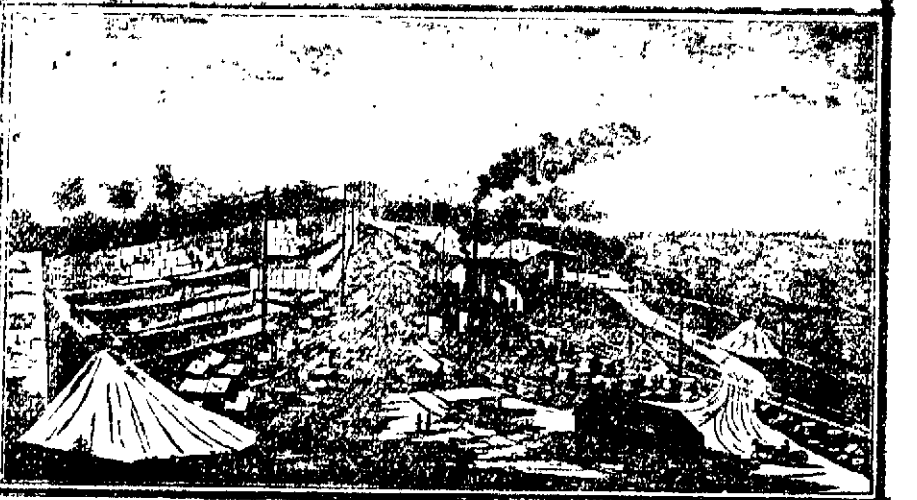
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 The publishers give both for the price of one, when taken together.

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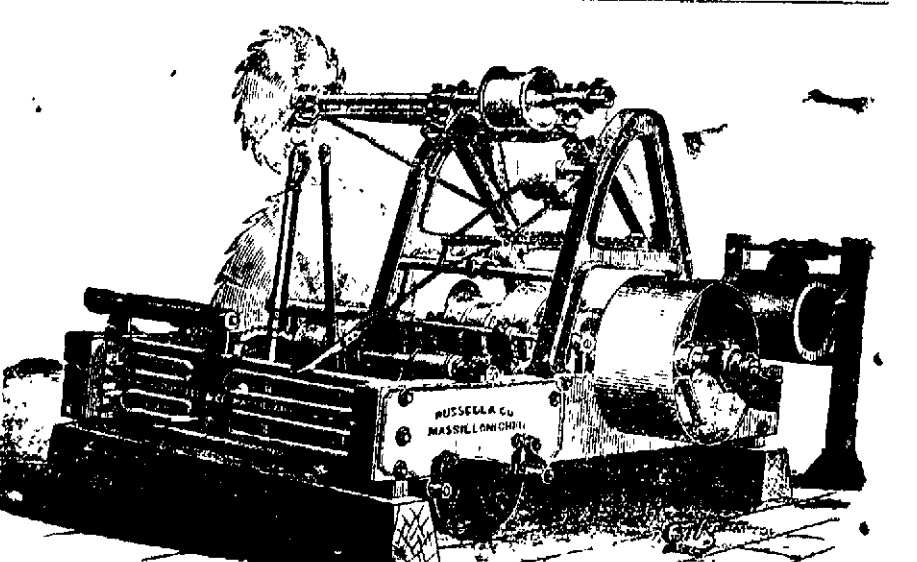
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

The egg famine is under full headway. It is now an even thing between the coal and hen, as to which is king, or queen.

It is a curious fancy the political gossip now have that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn is after the Italian embassy. At all events, Dr. McGlynn is an able man, and one for whom Americans would not need to blush.

Minister Willis seems to have turned his back on the Blount idea. He finds the situation at Honolulu different from what he had expected, and he has asked for revised instructions. It does begin to look as if Mr. G. Cleveland had got himself into a hole.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer thinks that one of the best lasting results of the great fair is the introduction of really good bread in the West. Ohio, it may be remarked, is no longer "West." We are in the middle region where public opinion is moulded and made.

The Cincinnati Tribune has met with financial reverses, after a vain effort to make ends meet against the Commercial Gazette and Enquirer in the morning field. In Youngstown, where \$30,000 were spent in six months to make The Sun shine, such a loss was found necessary last week.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is authorized for the statement that Senator Ekeley will seek no honors from the senate except the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, which he is almost certain to get. He will, it is also said, be a candidate for the attorney generalship when Mr. Richards's term expires.

The hatred of the pottery interests of East Liverpool by The Crisis of that town is one of the queer developments of the crusade against American industries. The workmen of East Liverpool do not seem to be in accord with The Crisis. One thousand of them attended a public meeting last night to denounce the Wilson bill.

Out this out. It is prophetic. The words were used by Governor McKinley in Boston: "I sound the note of warning here tonight. I wish it might reach every corner of the country, that any reduction of the tariff will be followed by a reduction of wages; that every cut in the tariff rates will be followed by a cut in the wage rates. The effect of the proposed tariff legislation, whether intended or not, is an unerring blow at labor, which will instantly be felt in the home of every operative in the United States."

The message is out. Least said about it is the better. The President endorses the discredited report of Mr. Blount, officially seeks to make the American diplomatic service contemptible in the eyes of the world as no President has yet dared to do, and pronounces the Wilson bill, which threatens to pile disaster on disaster, a work of pure patriotism. The message is well written and entertaining enough, but its concluding cant is sickening. "In my great desire, I cannot," etc. "My intense feeling impels me to pledge my willing support" and so on. Mr. Cleveland was not quite learned that he is not the Democratic party.

The trustees of the Massillon asylum want the general assembly to appropriate \$250,000 for the next session. There are powerful reasons for pressing construction just now. It means a saving of money to the state and employment to citizens at a time when the greatest kindness that can be offered is opportunity to work. The accommodations are sadly needed and no makeshifts should be permitted to delay the erection of buildings which will permanently accommodate the now neglected insane population. The board of trustees is splendidly constituted for the successful prosecution of the enterprise, and should have, as it doubtless has, the full confidence of the general assembly.

The Worcester Republican insists upon relieving humanity by telling of the marvellous cure of a case of asthma by the swallowing of a pellet of cobwebs. The Republican gets this recipe from the Hindoos of India, via missionary route. The patient in question took two pellets two or three days apart, and then: "No bad effects were noticed that afternoon nor during the night but the next day she became very sick, and for several hours acted as though she was recovering from the effects of some powerful drug. The next day she said that she felt uncommonly good, as though a great weight had been lifted from her. This was early last June, and from that time to the present, she has never had an attack of the disease."

What a curious contradiction of circumstances it is that establishes the general headquarters of the

Knights of Labor in the former Philadelphia residence of Mrs. Matthew Baird. The house was purchased by the Knights for \$45,000, and was sold cheap by Mrs. Baird, who "desired to do something to help organize labor." The entry is carpeted with Wilton carpet, the parlor with hand woven satin and linen carpet, and the reception room with Axminster. The dining room is now used as the composing room for the Knights of Labor organ. This is lighted by a dome, at the base of which are painted fruits and flowers, and carved representations of a deer, a duck, a bear, fish and other sorts of game. There are stationary marble sideboards and other luxurious appointments. The new grand master proposes to sell this magnificent establishment at once. It is now familiarly known as "Powderly's Folly; or, The Palace of Poverty."

The resignation of Mr. Van Alen as ambassador to Italy is really the most honorable thing in that gentleman's career. His letter bears the earmarks of sincerity. He says that he is incapable of perceiving "that it is any less creditable or patriotic for one to aid with his means a cause in which he believes, than with his voice or pen." The disgrace, seems to have fastened itself upon Mr. Cleveland, individually. It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Van Alen could personally realize that his training, his foreign life, and his vulgar money all conducted, to make it impossible that he should be a fit representative of the American republic. But Mr. Cleveland was judge and jury. It was his duty to see and to know, and he flew in the face of an overwhelming public opinion to reward a man who had "paid a considerable sum of money" to the Democratic campaign fund.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEW.  
It is suggestive that the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Democratic organ of Ohio, publishes a page of Republican opinion, among the letters being one from John Sherman, who attributes the result of the late election to the tariff discussion, and explains the cause of Republican reverses in 1892, in this interesting way:

The tariff of 1890, though strongly protective, did not in practice materially advance the rate of wages of workingmen. It enormously developed old and new industries, but it did not materially increase wages. Workingmen were discontented with the division of profits between employer and employee. They perceived that the employers were growing rich and rich and their wages were not increased while their wages were not increased. They naturally turned against their employers without remembering that while the protective policy maintains wages, it reduces, by competition, the cost of production and cheapens commodities to the consumer who thus shares in the benefit of protection.

As prices fell the purchasing power of money increased and thus the value of their wages increased, a benefit if result overlooked by them. The attempt in certain places, and especially in Pittsburgh, to reduce the rate of wages in the midst of the contest, carried against the Republican party the great body of the workingmen of the northern states. They did not regard the Democratic platform as a serious threat against their industries but, disappointed at the first result of the McKinley tariff, they struck a blow at the Republican party which brought about the election of Mr. Cleveland and the overwhelming triumph of the Democratic party.

A VISIONARY SCHEME.  
The Ohio state road commission has discovered several interesting things in the course of its investigation, now made public:

"Investigations into the cost of transportation on wagon roads show that \$1.25 will carry a ton five miles by wagon, twenty-five by electric road, 250 by steam railway and 1,000 by steamship. The cost of an electric road for the country districts is no greater on an average than that of first class macadam. It would be cheaper, therefore, for the public to build electric roads and lease them to the lowest bidder, than to put in macadam, and it is likely that this will be one of the recommendations of the commission. There are 80,000 miles of road in the state, and the cost of macadamizing it varies from \$3,000 to \$9,000 per mile. If it could be piled for an average cost of \$5,000 per mile, the expense would still reach the enormous figure of \$400,000,000. The great gain in electric roads lies in the greater efficiency of the power. The same energy on steel rails will move thirty-two as much as on a macadam road. It thus becomes a question of terminal facilities."

The state commission, which is only another name for R. representative Dodge, of Cleveland, has given us some interesting figures, but the conclusions are visionary and impracticable. The time has not yet come, nor will it be here for a century, when the wagon roads can be abandoned in favor of steel tracks; and the suggestion that this be undertaken has no more force than if it was proposed that civilized man give up pedestrianism and take to bicycles because of the "greater proficiency of the power." What we want, Mr. Dodge, is not a day dreamer's romance, but a hard and dry proposal for getting better roads.

Ask Your Friends  
Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that has been the story of its merits. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensable for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

# ONE TON OF BLACK BASS

TO BE PLANTED IN THE UPPER TUSCARAWAS.

Chief Game Warden Buntain Comes to Town on a Business Mission—He Tells How the River is to be stocked—He is Enthusiastic in His Work.  
L. K. Buntain, of Dayton, chief fish and game warden of Ohio, is in the city today for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the killing of fish in the Tuscarawas river, in this city, some weeks ago, by the discharge of ammonia into the water from the gas works. Mr. Buntain will be assisted in his investigation by County Warden Josiah Jutz. Chief Warden Buntain stated that great pains had been taken by the state fish commission to keep the streams well stocked, and that eight cars of fish had been deposited in the different rivers this year.

"I have now one solid ton of black bass," said he, "none of which are younger than two years, which I intend to place in the upper waters of the Tuscarawas river the latter part of this week. With the exception of five counties in the state our game and fish laws are carefully observed, and in these districts the commission is desirous of keeping the streams well stocked. The Tuscarawas was especially bothered greatly by people using dynamite and other unlawful methods of destroying the fish. I lately made eight arrests at New Philadelphia. It is a shame that after such pains are taken to supply an abundance of gamey fish they should be killed by poisons and explosives. We have run many such cases to earth and shall continue to do so."

Death of Henry Her.  
Henry Israel Her died at 7 o'clock Sunday evening after suffering for four years from consumption, at the home of his brother Arthur Her in North Mill street, where he has resided for the past thirty-five years. He was born in Springfield, Lancaster county, Pa. November 27, 1826 and has been married twice, his second wife dying thirty-eight years ago. Mr. Her was night watchman at the Massillon Rolling Mill for years. He has one son, John Her of this city and a married daughter in Pennsylvania. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the home. Mr. Her was one of the pioneers of Massillon.

Justus.  
Cards are out among friends in town inviting their presence at the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Willhelm, near Strasburg.

The Rev. John Downey, of Navarre, preached two very able sermons at the U. B. church, Sunday.

Saturday evening of this week the young people's society of the Welsh church will give a concert. Everybody is invited to be present.

J. J. Phillips, of Cleveland, was home over Sunday.

Messrs. Elmer Gesaman and H. A. Baehderf, of Canal Fulton, visited friends near town Sunday.

Charles Harding, of Beach City, has taken up his abode at Justus and now serves the people as their efficient barber.

Mrs. Kitty Putman has gone to Cleveland, where she intends to spend the winter.

Last Sunday the Thanksgiving turkey was eaten at the home of Mr. Kalkner by a number of friends, in honor of his birthday.

Miss Nora Robinette, of Strasburg, was in town Saturday instructing her class in music.

Literary convoked last Friday evening with a large attendance. A good programme was given. The society will meet every Friday night.

West Lebanon.  
J. Hoak broke an arm on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stahl spent Saturday and Sunday with friends near Apple Creek.

On Thanksgiving evening the grand and spacious rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Snavely were thrown open, welcoming about forty guests, whom they invited to a reception given for the latter's brother and wife, who were married one week previous. After receiving the best wishes of the company the dining room was opened. After this bounteous repast the company engaged in a number of interesting games and dances, and Mr. Snavely gave several good selections of instrumental music and Miss Pearl Blacksten, of Orrville, sang some very nice solos. The out of town guests were Miss Pearl Blacksten, of Orrville, Mr. and Misses Rickard, of Navarre, Miss Shankleton, of Massillon, and a lady friend of Mrs. Dr. Snavely, of Canton. The bride was attired in green silk trimmed with white fur. The company took their leave at 12:30, all thinking that it was well to be there.

St. Wayne Train Service.  
The change of the St. Wayne time schedule which took effect last Sunday, resulted as follows: Train No. 1 which heretofore left Massillon at 3:35 a. m. running between Pittsburgh and Chicago has been cancelled. Train No. 15 has been added to the list and takes the place of the Columbus express. Being a westbound train it starts from Chicago as a section of No. 8. There are two through trains to Chicago daily, Nos. 9 and 15. Trains 41 and 3 stop at Crestline, No. 32 runs through to Pittsburgh and Nos. 4, 6 and 20 are through eastern trains.

Neighbors, see you not the signal in the dark? It is the light of knowledge. It is the light of the future. It is the light of the world. It is the light of the soul. It is the light of the heart. It is the light of the mind. It is the light of the spirit. It is the light of the life. It is the light of the death. It is the light of the resurrection. It is the light of the glory. It is the light of the kingdom. It is the light of the heaven. It is the light of the earth. It is the light of the sea. It is the light of the air. It is the light of the fire. It is the light of the sun. It is the light of the moon. It is the light of the stars. It is the light of the angels. It is the light of the saints. It is the light of the martyrs. It is the light of the heroes. It is the light of the kings. It is the light of the queens. It is the light of the emperors. It is the light of the popes. It is the light of the priests. It is the light of the monks. It is the light of the nuns. 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## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

John Fields is confined to his home by illness.

Mrs. Amelia Becker is visiting friends in Canton.

H. King is visiting his brothers in Ravenna.

Miss Fannie Clark is visiting friends in Barberton.

Mrs. Bert Hankins is visiting her parents in Navarre.

Mrs. Margaret Keasal, an aged lady in front street, is seriously ill with the grip.

The canal boat T. Harvey will be disposed of at constable's sale on the 16th.

Simon F. Weller has moved into the M. W. Wilson residence, in East Main street.

John Paul received a carload of fine cattle from his Tippecanoe stock farm today.

Miss Ella Wagner, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Katie Hamill, on Daner street.

Miss Mattie Howalds, of Bridgeport, is the guest of Miss Estella Lynch, in West Main street.

Ambrose Ehret, of West Tremont street is dangerously ill with diabetes and his recovery is very doubtful.

D. H. Lavenberg, of the W. & L. E. dispatcher's office, went home to Toledo today, to recover from sickness.

The Episcopal mite society will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Foeke, in East Oak street, on Friday evening.

Creston will try to raise \$5,000 to induce Lutz Brothers, of Allegheny City, to build a pickle factory 80x20, two stories high.

Mr. T. K. Harrold, of Mt. Eaton, has returned to the city to complete a commercial course in the Actual Business College.

Go to the bazaar in the new Methodist church for Xmas gifts and a large variety of useful and toothsome articles provided for you.

Miss Zoe Garnhart, of Tyro, who has been the guest of Miss Ella Smith, in South East street, for several weeks, returned home.

Orlando Volkmar has moved his law office to this city. He is located with C. W. Hamner, the insurance man, in the Locellier block.

Carl Browne has received a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, encouraging the Cooxey good roads plan.

The funeral of Henry Iler took place from the home of his brother, Arthur Iler, in North Mill street, Wednesday. The Rev. C. Christiansen conducted the services.

The Rev. Howard MacQuary, formerly of Canton and later pastor of the Saginaw, Mich., Universalist church, has resigned to accept a call to the Unitarian church, Erie, Pa.

The Wiling Workers of Grace chapel held a social, last evening, at the home of Mrs. John Simma, in State street. The evening was enjoyably spent and a delicious lunch was served.

Adia, the 18-months old daughter of Benjamin Snyder, of Center street, died this morning of indigestion. The funeral will be held at the St. Paul's Lutheran church on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Frances Reese pleasantly entertained a party of friends at her home in North Mill street, Tuesday. The evening was passed with amusing games, and at 11 o'clock an elaborate lunch was served.

The J. S. Cooxey Good Roads association rejoices today because the first petition in favor of the scheme has come home, signed by all members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, No. 36, of Chicago.

The monthly meeting of St. Mary's Literary society will be held Sunday afternoon next, at the chapel. All members are urged to be present and anyone desiring to become a member of the society may do so.

C. S. Beikup, the genial traveling passenger agent of the C., L. & W., gave us a pleasant call Saturday morning. His well known hustling qualities are working good results for the C., L. & W.—Tuscarawas Chronicle.

There will be a social praise service of the Reformed members and their friends at the residence of the pastor, No. 78 Jarvis avenue, (West Side), on Thursday evening of this week, Dec. 7. A cordial invitation is extended to all our friends to be present. Wm. H. Shultz.

A. McGregor, W. G. Bentley and E. Teeters, of the board of trustees of the Fairmount Children's Home, and Superintendent Southworth met at the First National bank today. S. O. Bowman, of Massillon, and David Boyce, of East Liverpool, were absent on account of sickness—Alliance Review.

Miss Della Buckley of Wolfcreek, Holmes county, began to laugh on Sunday. She laughed for four hours, and could not stop. Sometimes she would go off into wild shrieks and yell. After a long while a physician was sent for, who administered opiate, and calmed her nerves.

The suspension bridges which are being constructed across the canal and river by the W. & L. Company, near the dispatcher's office in this city, will be completed as soon as the weather permits. The foot bridges are to be four feet in width and the spans for the river bridge are 132 feet in length, while those used for the canal are but sixty-eight feet. Heavy wire cable is being used.

Engineers Fisher and Borton are hard at work on a contour map of the new asylum grounds, the particular portion upon which they are now engaged being the tract in the rear of the line of main buildings. This territory is in charge of a landscape gardener, who proposes to fill it with walks, drives, artificial lakes and streams, cunningly copying nature's most picturesque moods, and evolving a park that will be without a peer.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

Three Lodges Select Leaders for Ensuing Term.

The annual election of officers of Hiram Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., was held last night. Z. T. Baltzy was chosen for high priest; Howard Garrigue, king; Thomas Falor, scribe; B. F. Kline, O. of H.; Wm. Yost, P. S.; W. A. Garver, R. A. C.; Wm. Shaw, G. M. 3d V.; N. L. DeMars, G. M. 2d V.; E. E. Fox, G. M. 1st V.; P. G. Albright, treasurer; S. C. Bowman, secretary; L. L. Nave, sentinel.

LINCOLN COUNCIL, JR. O. U. A. M. Lincoln Council No. 16, Jr. O. U. A. M., held their annual election of officers last night. The result of the election was: Councilor, Wm. W. Welker; vice councilor, Thomas Karrer; recording secretary, R. F. Maiera; assistant recording secretary, Marshall Hall; financial secretary, C. B. Arthur; treasurer, G. F. Breckel; conductor, Harry Farrell; warden, Judson Farrell; inside sentinel, Frank Norwood; outside sentinel, Gene Sobel; trustees, Charles Oranger, W. E. Martin, George Doll; representatives to the next state council at Hamilton in May, 1894, H. W. Elisas and G. F. Breckel.

MASSILLON TENT, K. O. T. M. At the annual election of officers held by Massillon Tent No. 10, K. O. T. M., last night, the various offices were distributed as follows: Sir knight commander, Robert McIsaac; S. K. lieutenant commander, Wm. Jenner; finance keeper, H. Huber; record keeper, T. F. Bender; sergeant, G. P. Peters; chaplain, Fred Fricker; M. at arms, F. Harberger; first master of guards, Peter Fuchs; second master of guards, Jacob P. Gise; sentinel, Amos Critchfield; picket, L. S. Buttermore.

## THEY ASK FOR \$250,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.—The trustees of the new Massillon Asylum met at the Neil house to-day. Dr. H. O. Eymann, of Cleveland; Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Columbus; J. S. McLaughlin, of Cambridge, and R. Sherrard, Jr., being present. The first annual report of the institution, which was filed late this afternoon with the Governor, shows that the foundation have been put in for the new building, the power house, the store house and workshop, and excavations made for the dining hall and kitchen. The sewerage tunnel has also been completed. The total cost of this work is less than the \$30,000 appropriated last year for the purpose by the General Assembly. The estimate is given out that a saving of 15 per cent. has been made thus far over the architect's figures. The trustees ask for \$250,000 for the coming year. They are anxious to take advantage of the present low price of iron and reduced cost of building. The report shows that it was a wise move to put Drs. Richardson and Eymann, two experienced superintendents, upon the board.

## THOSE OHIO PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Outhwaite this morning asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution asking Secretary Smith to furnish grounds for suspending the pensions of nineteen hundred Ohioans in July. The resolution was referred to the pension committee.

## AND ONLY ONE SURVIVOR!

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Dec. 6.—The life saving crew were unable to rescue the crew of the wrecked ship Jason, today, and thirty-six sailors went down Samuel Evans, who was washed ashore, is the only survivor.

## MAY HAVE THE VACANCIES

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Lehigh officials confirm the report that the strike is off. The strikers may take any of the vacant places.

## FOUR MINERS RESCUED.

HAZELTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—Four of the entombed miners were rescued at Crystal Ridge mine this morning. The collieries are doomed.

The Sidewalks and the Steds. The boys and girls are many of them troubled in spirit about their legal rights in coasting. The question has been referred to Mayor Reed, who points to section 237 of the city ordinances. This ordinance, in effect, forbids the use of all sidewalks for riding, driving, or leading any horse or horse, or for propelling or pulling any wagon, carriage or vehicle upon the same. The word "vehicle" is held to include bob sleds. The penalty is a fine of not more than five dollars nor less than one dollar for each offense.

Henry Huber, President. The board of education met last night in Dr. T. C. Miller's office. The resignation of T. C. Miller as president of the board was read and accepted, and the president pro tem, Henry Huber, was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Miller was thereupon elected president pro tem. The usual bills and salaries were paid. Hereafter the meetings of the board will be held in the J. F. Poock office.

Wilmot. Daniel Woodling has lost fourteen head of hogs the past few weeks. One of the number he purchased in Chicago this fall for \$100. Supposed cause of death is cholera.

Wm. Reed, of Wheeling, will enter the store of J. Wyant about New Year's, as a partner.

There is talk of organizing a grange of the P. of H. here this winter.

W. J. Putman had a furnace put in his dwelling house last week.

A. W. Fisher, of Justus, was in town Friday.

Mrs. Tene Kaylor is on the sick list.

After all, there is nothing like news, for a newspaper.

## DESIGNING IMMEDIATE

THERE IS URGENT NEED OF WIDESPREAD PUBLIC INTEREST.

Grim Visaged Want Staring Hundreds of Poor People in the Face—The Township Fund Likely to be Exhausted Unless Help is Voluntary and is Needed Now.

"Something must be done and done in a hurry, too," said Township Trustee John McEneaney this morning, "by the moneyed people of the town to assist the Woman's Aid Society in the work which they are trying to do to help the poor and suffering through the winter, or I honestly believe that before spring comes Massillon will have to contend with a bread famine or something like it, at least."

"You see the trustees have naturally said, owing to the hard times, a great many more than the usual number of applications for help this winter. Now this condition of affairs comes at just the wrong time, for, unfortunately, the state legislature passed last winter an act allowing the trustees of Perry township to transfer \$6,000 from the poor fund to the road fund. Not, of course, foreseeing the great financial panic which has closed so many shops and thrown so many men out of employment, we made the transfer, thus leaving only \$5,000 in round figures in the poor fund. This amount will be exhausted long before the winter is ended, and if citizens do not respond more liberally to the appeals of the Aid Society and some pretty big individual donations are not made, I cannot answer for the result. The suffering will be something terrible. Poor people are only human, and rather than starve many of them will be forced to steal food and coal. We have already had instances of the latter, and your own paper has printed accounts of arrests by Ft. Wayne railway officials of persons who had taken coal from the company's cars within the city limits."

"This morning I was called down town early to prevent a widow woman and her two children from being turned into the street because she could not pay her rent. Her landlord said in his own defense that his property was valuable to him and that he could not afford to lose the amount of the rent. The rent for the place is higher than we can afford to pay, but we arranged so that the woman might remain in her case, her children at home. Another case that I call to mind is that of a woman whose husband deserted her some time ago and left her to support seven children. Another woman was deserted and she is trying her best to keep herself and two children from starving."

"I tell you, the situation is serious, and I don't see why those who are able to do it don't come forward and help. The trustees will do their part, but the money we have will not be nearly enough and help must come from some other source. Unless you are brought right into contact with them, you cannot imagine how poor some of the people are."

Trustee J. B. Dangler takes a more hopeful view of the case than Mr. McEneaney, but thinks the situation quite bad enough, and a great deal worse than it has ever been in his experience.

## THE TEACHERS' CONTEST.

An Anonymous Letter Writer Puts in A Claim.

Several teachers named below are in receipt of anonymous letters, and doubtless others have been similarly favored, purporting to furnish "disputable information" that 50,000 votes are being printed in Cleveland and to be deposited for another contestant. The internal evidence contained in this letter points unerringly to its authorship. THE INDEPENDENT will not dignify the object in view by discussing the matter, but will close the incident by pronouncing the author a malicious and unprincipled liar, and a contemptible busy body. Contestants should pay no heed to foolish rumors. No coupons will be issued except in the columns of this paper, and spurious coupons printed elsewhere would be speedily detected, since the reverse side of the genuine coupons is changed every day. The size of each edition being kept on record at this office would expose any counterfeiting should such an unlikely proceeding be attempted. The contestants are all honorable minded people, and above the petty meanness of the anonymous letter writer.

The vote in the most popular teacher's piano contest, stood as follows at 1 o'clock:

Emma Kratoch.....	4363
Sister Josephine.....	3844
Miss Brannan.....	3310
Miss Nan E. Wiseman.....	3280
M. W. Oberlin.....	2538
Alice Young.....	247
A. B. Oberlin.....	245
Miss Cora Penberthy.....	228
Miss Doris Graybill.....	145
Miss Alice Swamy, Canton.....	57
Miss Mary Ellis.....	28
Nanetta Spranger.....	28
Miss Nora Garver, Navarre.....	21
Mary Dressler.....	10
G. B. Eggert.....	7
Olara Stover, Canal Fulton.....	6
Mr. Reed, Navarre.....	5
D. W. Shuler, Justus.....	4
Jane Ellis.....	4
Arlotta Yost.....	3
J. E. McFarren, Justus.....	3
Charles Shetler, Canton.....	2
Maggie Remmings.....	2
Miss Cook, Canton.....	2
A. L. Mayer, Sippo.....	2
Thos. Brindville, Canton.....	2
Enoch Stover, Navarre.....	1
Miss Foutz, Navarre.....	1
Mr. Wotter, Navarre.....	1
H. A. Backderf, Canal Fulton.....	1
Edward Bowers.....	1
W. Hovenstein, Beach City.....	1
J. B. Fierstone.....	1

The relation between the stomach and nerve system is so close that a supposed stomach trouble is most common symptom of Nerve Disorder. In such cases should doctor the nerve and let stomach alone. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer gets at root of the trouble without fail. \$1 at Morgenthau & Heister's, and F. E. Seaman's.

## A FARMER'S INSTITUTE

Programme for Several Meetings at Music Hall.

The second farmers' institute to be held Massillon, will hold its sessions in Music Hall, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 18th and 19th. The event is in charge of Lafayette Swigart, president, and Mrs. S. O. Eggert, secretary. Prof. T. S. Hunt, of the Ohio State University, and John Gould will be the lecturers. The following is the full programme:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.  
Morning Session, 9:30 O'clock.  
Music.....Prayer.....Institute Choir.  
Opening Address.....L. Swigart, President.  
The New World's Great Harvest.....An Address by T. O. Putman, Beach City.  
Discussion, led by.....J. O. Putman, Beach City.  
Question Drawer.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'clock.  
Music.....Prayer.....Institute Choir.  
Sound Fruits on the Farm.....A. J. Robt. Navarre.  
Discussion, led by.....Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Massillon.  
Feeding Value of Food.....Prof. T. S. Hunt, Columbus.  
Discussion, led by.....A. J. Robt. Navarre, Canal Fulton.  
Are Large Farms Profitable on a Farm.....C. J. Miller, Canal Fulton.  
Discussion, led by.....E. D. Doll, Massillon.  
Question Drawer.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'clock.  
Music.....Prayer.....Institute Choir.  
How a Farmer may Analyze His Soil.....Prof. T. S. Hunt, Columbus.  
Essay.....G. M. Lester, Canal Fulton.  
The Farmer and the Ice Ignition Problem.....J. O. Putman, Beach City.  
Discussion, led by.....F. M. Clay, Massillon.  
Question Drawer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.  
Morning Session, 9:30 O'clock.  
Music.....Prayer.....Institute Choir.  
Progress Made in Veterinary Science, and its Relations to Agriculture.....Dr. F. Z. Groff, V. S., Massillon.  
Discussion, led by.....J. B. Lawrence, Canal Fulton.  
Foundation for Good Dairying.....J. B. Lawrence, Canal Fulton.  
Discussion, led by.....F. M. Clay, Massillon.  
Question Drawer.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'clock.  
Music.....Prayer.....Institute Choir.  
The Extent to Which Tidiness of Farm Buildings and Surroundings Improve the Value and Enjoyment of the Farm.....J. B. Lawrence, Canal Fulton.  
Discussion, led by.....C. J. Miller, Canal Fulton.  
Profit in Farming.....Prof. T. S. Hunt, Columbus.  
The Country Getting the Full Benefit of the Season's Work.....J. O. Putman, Beach City.  
Question Drawer.

NEWSPAPERS.  
Several of our people attended the W. G. Myers golden wedding in Canal Fulton last week.

Sophia Baker moved to the old Baker homestead last week.

Miss Agnes Prosser entertained about thirty of her young friends at her pleasant home on last Friday evening.

Phil A. Young and Wm. Myers are busy reopening the old Cork coal mine to try to get a piece of coal for retail purposes.

A large number of our people attended the teachers' institute at Canton last Saturday and were highly pleased with the exercises.

Terrence V. Powderly's retirement from the head of the Knights of Labor will prove to be the most severe blow that order has ever received, for he is certainly the best informed man on labor in general in America today. Mr. Sovereign may understand thoroughly the labor condition of Iowa, but we can venture the assertion that it will require some time before he become acquainted or familiar with the many intricacies of the labor in America. We hope the change may prove a lasting benefit to the cause of labor, and that T. V. Powderly will find that which he richly deserves, employment in the interest of labor, for he has proved himself to be the laboring man's friend, and his wise council and advanced ideas will stand as a living monument to the cause he has so many years espoused.

We were pleasantly surprised to find in Saturday's INDEPENDENT W. K. L. Warwick's denial of the rumored sale of the Drake Coal Company's coal territory in this vicinity, for we would much rather see the Drake Coal Company remain with us than see a new one come, and we would certainly have no desire in circulating a rumor that would be a detriment to the Drake Coal Company, so we investigated the rumor, and found that Akron parties really did go over the territory named in our correspondence, with a view of purchasing, for they so said themselves to several of our citizens, who accompanied them by request.

Dec. 5, 1893.

Navarre.  
The Rev. W. O. Sibert preached the Thanksgiving sermon in the M. E. church.

An interesting Thanksgiving programme was rendered by the pupils of the primary and grammar schools last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Vesta Brown and her friend, Miss Elsie Gilbert, of Canton, visited a few days last week at the former's home at this place.

Mr. N. Stehberger has purchased the late Mrs. Hatcher's property in Canal street, and is now taking possession of it.

B. F. Weller is trying to organize a writing class. The sessions are to be held in the high school, and the terms are one dollar for thirteen lessons.

The cantata given by class 4 of the M. E. Sunday school was a partial success. The receipts were \$7.20.

The following cut of town people spent Thanksgiving with friends here: Dr. L. E. Menon, wife and daughter, Carl Wagoner and wife and Mr. and Mrs. James Gilbert, of Massillon; J. C. Stewart, of Canton; Dr. Wolf and wife, Mrs. Wyandt and S. Wyandt, of Wil mot.

Miss Cora Fitzgerald is visiting in Canton.

Miss Bertha Miller is visiting her sister in Cleveland.

The nightcap social last Wednesday night was a complete success, in spite of the inclement weather. The abundant display of bright colored caps would certainly have made a pretty picture. Fun was the programme of the evening and everybody had it. Even the old folks gave their dignity and donning the gay caps, joined in the merry games. The receipts were something over ten dollars.

Peter Barnhart, two and one half miles northeast of Massillon, has shepherded dogs and pups for sale. Massillon city postoffice.

THE INDEPENDENT sets the pace.

## FISH CULTURE IN OHIO

CHIEF WARDEN BUNTAIN ON FISH FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

The Recent Killing in the River at Massillon Accidental, and will be Overlooked—The State's Interest in the Preservation of Its Fish Food Supply.

The investigation into the recent accidental killing of fish in the Tuscarawas river was concluded by L. K. Buntain, chief fish and game warden of the state, Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Buntain was assisted by County Warden Olutz. Afterwards Mr. Buntain said that the killing of the fish was purely accidental and unintentional.

"It appears," said he, "that the gas company had a large tank into which the refuse tar from the manufacture of coal gas was allowed to gather, and from this tar the ammonia formed, which accumulated at the top of the tank. This ammonia was allowed to escape gradually from the tank into the river through pipes. This has been going on for years, and Mr. Olutz says that he does not know of any time when the fish were affected in a similar manner or so seriously by the escaping ammonia as they were during the recent difficulty. The pipes which conveyed the ammonia from the tank into the river had become rusty and were partially closed up, so that it was almost impossible for the ammonia to empty itself into the water. When the gas company established a new process of making water gas the tanks were cleaned out, and the result was that there was a vast accumulation of ammonia, which was suddenly emptied into the river. This large quantity of ammonia at once made the water very impure, and the fish were unable to get their necessary supply of oxygen through their gills, so they turned up their toes, as it were, and floated on top of the water in a semi-conscious state, where they were easily captured and gathered up by the men and boys. By the new process of making gas from water there is no ammonia formed and so there will be no further repetition of the affair."

Mr. Buntain also said that it was the duty and intention of the fish commission to look after the fish interests in all of the waters belonging to the state, and to prevent all sawboard and gas works from emptying their poisonous refuse into waters where game fish abound. He said that he was perfectly satisfied that the Massillon trouble was purely unavoidable and unintentional, and in view of the fact that the offense would not likely be committed again, he had decided to let the matter rest.

In answer to the question as to whether he thought that the ammonia in the water was responsible for the sickness caused from eating the diseased fish, he said that as far as he knew he did not think that the fish could have absorbed enough of the ammonia to cause any sickness, but thought that perhaps the fish were eaten after having been dead for too long a time.

Mr. Buntain said that the people of this state do not realize the vast importance of the fish interests of our streams and lakes, and that the fish and game commission was not allowed sufficient funds with which to carry on their work. This year they were given an appropriation of only \$7,000 while the

state of New York granted \$70,000 and Pennsylvania \$66,000 for the same purpose. He also said that there is not one square yard of land in this state which was capable of furnishing as much food as one cubic foot of water in the various streams and lakes. The people are slow to comprehend the vast resources hidden in the waters of the state, but they will soon begin to see the importance of preserving the fish interest, and will cease their useless destruction by dynamite, poisonous gases and other things which are detrimental to the breeding of fish.

A Live Pigeon Match.  
A live pigeon shoot has been arranged between Tom Temple, of Canal Fulton, and William Brown, of North Lawrence, to come off on next Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock sharp, at the latter place. The match is for a purse of \$200.

Special Low Rates.  
The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R'y Co. will make special low rates for the following occasion: Ohio State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Sandusky, O., December 12 to 16. Tickets sold on December 11, 12 and 13, good for return until December 14, 1893. For nice to take, produce no nausea or griping, yet are most effective in all cases of constipation, bilious or sick headache, or deranged liver. Only 25 cents a vial, at druggists. A perfect vest pocket medicine.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by Morgenthaler.

Your Skin  
Is rough and pimply, or covered with blotches and sores, and you want a clean, smooth skin and fair complexion, use Sulphur Bitters. The best medicine in such cases I ever sold.—O. E. Schenck & Co., Druggists, Lawrence, Mass.

SEE  
HIGHER'S  
New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie,  
Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

## Hood's Cures

Willie Hawn and his Twin Brother.  
Youngstown, Ohio.

## Weak and Sickly

Will Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Him Strength and Health.

The following is from Mrs. Jacob Hawn, wife of Officer Hawn, who keeps a grocery store at 384 East Federal Street, Youngstown, O.

"One of my twin boys, Willie, when 3 months old began to show signs of weakness. He ate but little, while his brother gained and was in good health all the time. The doctor did all he could. We feared we would lose Willie. He did not care to play and seemed to have little life. Four months ago we began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we are most happy in reporting great improvement. He is now heavier than his brother, has gained ten pounds, is in first rate health, is active, plays all the time, and can eat anything that a child of his age (2 1/2 years) can. We take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Mrs. Emma Hawn.  
Mrs. Hawn has purchased Hood's Sarsaparilla of me and has told me from time to time of how nicely it was working with his child. There is no doubt of the accuracy of the statement made above." C. F. McBRIDE, Druggist, Youngstown, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures where other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Regular to itself.

Hood's PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or grip. Sold by all druggists.

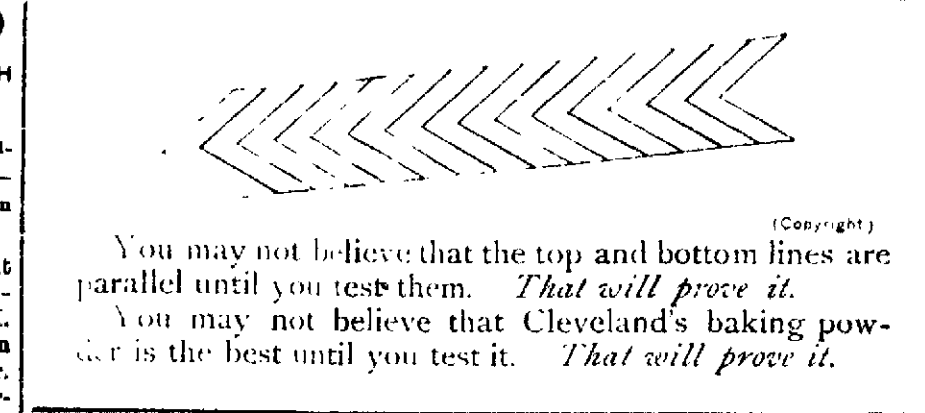
Hood's Remedies are for sale by F. S. Craig

## We Meet and Undersell Any Prices Offered in Hats

AND FURNISHING GOODS.

The Finest Line of Hats, Finest line of Winter Caps, Holiday Neckwear, Suspender, Gloves, Mittens, Kerchiefs, Night Shirts, Dress Shirts, Hosiery, Silk Hose Supporters, Underwear, Silk Undershirts, Mackintoshes and Rubber Goods. A lot of 50 dozen or more Working Shirts, Slightly Soiled by Smoke. Sold now regardless of cost.

## SPANGLER & CO., Hatters, 4 E. Main.



state of New York granted \$70,000 and Pennsylvania \$66,000 for the same purpose. He also said that there is not one square yard of land in this state which was capable of furnishing as much food as one cubic foot of water in the various streams and lakes. The people are slow to comprehend the vast resources hidden in the waters of the state, but they will soon begin to see the importance of preserving the fish interest, and will cease their useless destruction by dynamite, poisonous gases and other things which are detrimental to the breeding of fish.



# OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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[CONTINUED.]

His silence confirmed my suspicion, and I continued hotly:

"One thing is certain—you dare not try to do it now."

"No," he replied quietly. "I dare not even try to save him again, I fear."

Then he rose and walked across the room, seeing the hopelessness of persuading me and the increasing hostility his words provoked.

"What shall you do when Taras wakes?" he asked me.

"Tell him everything—all that has happened, all you have said."

He nodded, as if this were no more than he expected, and took another turn across the room in silent meditation. As he hesitated himself again in front of me he said:

"We should be friends, having one object in common. The hope that animates us both is only to be realized by joining forces and acting in concert. You doubt my integrity—truth—sincerity. I will try to prove it by a confession which places me at your mercy. I put my life in your hands. At a word you can destroy me as surely as the czar can destroy Taras. A stronger proof of sincerity no man could give, and all I ask in return is that you will hear me patiently and judge me without prejudice."

"I'll hear what you have to say at any rate," said I.

He stepped to the door noiselessly, looked out into the passage, and coming back seated himself still nearer to me, that he might drop his voice to a tone which could not be heard outside.

"I am a nihilist," he began, "a member of the same secret body to which Taras belongs. In the service of this society I obtained a post in the ministerial bureau at St. Petersburg, where every movement of the secret police came under my observation. By these means I was enabled to warn my society of any action about to be taken against suspected members. You understand me?"

"Yes; you were a kind of spy on the police."

"I was a spy, and I risked my life in this service. At any moment I might have been discovered and hanged for my zeal. While I was in this office the order came from the czar to silence Taras. Taras was then, as he is now, my dearest friend, and you can imagine my horror when I heard that this order was to be executed without delay. Happily the minister found it difficult to lay his hand on a man for his purpose. It was a very delicate business. As Taras was in London at the time, I was necessary for the practical working out of the design, and to avoid political complications. It would never do for the Russian government to be discovered in this plot to violate the freedom of a man so well known and much honored as Taras. There was one man in the service of the police who eagerly desired to have the job, and that was Rudersdorf, an avowed enemy of Taras. The chief objection to employing him was that he did not understand a word of English."

"One morning the minister, after explaining this difficulty and the objection to Rudersdorf, asked me bluntly if I would undertake to silence Taras. 'I don't ask you to kill him,' he said, 'seeing some sign of repentance in my face probably. One reason for not employing Rudersdorf is that he certainly would do so. I simply want you to bring Taras back to Russia. That will please the czar far more than the death of a man for whom he still entertains a strong feeling of admiration. I can give you but 24 hours to consider the proposal, but if you will not do this business, Rudersdorf must. And now," said Kavanagh pointedly, "what answer would you have given in my place?"

"I would have accepted," said I without hesitation.

"I am sure you would. But it was not an undertaking to accept lightly, for you must see clearly as I that I was bound to fulfill my promise."

"No, I don't see that. If you could deceive the minister one way, you could another. You must have told him from the very first, and one more could not make any great difference to you."

"Lying in this case would have been worse than useless. The he would be found out as soon as it was seen that I made no effort to silence Taras. Jealousy would prompt Rudersdorf to watch me, and he would be the first to denounce me to the minister. The result is certain, Rudersdorf would have been charged with the mission he coveted. The lie would only have delayed the execution of the sentence, and scarcely so long as I delayed it by those acts which I have already confessed to. Do you follow me?"

"Yes."

"You see that if I had refused the offer I should certainly have consented to the murder of Taras by his enemy, Rudersdorf?"

"Yes."

"And you see that for the same reason I am compelled now to keep the promise I made."

Logical as the proposition was, I could not agree to it.

"As the only means of saving this friend from assassination by Rudersdorf," he insisted, laying his hand lightly upon Taras. I understood what you mean," said I in a reluctant tone.

"Then you must agree with me upon the course to be taken."

"No," said I, with reviving energy. "I will never agree to that. I have saved him twice single handed against four or five of you."

"The third time you will have to beat Rudersdorf—not me. If he stood where I stand now, how would you ward off the shot leveled at Taras' heart?"

I sprang up and stood as if petrified between Taras and him, for as he spoke he dropped his hand in his pocket, and for the instant I thought he was about to flash out a revolver.

"My poor girl," he said smiling as he drew out his handkerchief, "a couple of shots from that practiced hand would kill you both."

"It may be so," I faltered as I sank into a chair overcome with a sense of my helplessness. "But he shall kill me first, please God."

He knitted his brows and turned away, wiping his hands with the handkerchief as if they were wet. When he turned a man, there was perspiration on his brow.

"You talk of death," he said, "as if there was no chance of escape, no hope of happiness in all the years before you."

"There is no chance of escape if what you say is true; no hope of happiness if Taras is taken from me. It is useless to go on talking. Do you think I'd give in at the first

sight of danger?"

"You were a spy on the police, and you found that I could not walk steadily till the moment I woke on the couch there with Mere Lucas laughing over me as if it were the pleasantest thing in the world to see a man level himself with the beasts—or a little lower. I suppose I shall learn more when Kavanagh comes."

Kavanagh came while we were still at lunch. The first glance shot at Taras and me assured him that I had not broken my promise of secrecy, and the tone of relief which he congratulated Taras on looking so well was not altogether due to that fact.

"The most unaccountable thing I ever knew," he said, "you seemed to me to be drinking even less than you usually drink."

"Thanks," said Taras, with a laugh. "I was ashamed to offer that excuse myself. I never yet knew an inebriated man who could not trace his inebriation to having drunk rather less than usual."

Kavanagh laughed with him.

"One thing, though," he protested, "the whisky at that place is infamous."

"It seemed to me to have a remarkably queer taste," Taras acquiesced, "but that again, I believe, is the habitual experience of the fallen. I hope I did not make myself particularly obnoxious."

"Not a bit. You were simply incapable. By the way, this must have fallen from your pocket." He laid Taras' luteke on the table. "My man found it in the trough."

"I had thought to look for it there, I might have saved myself a great deal of alarm. It's not a pleasant thing to be running up at 2 o'clock in the morning," he added, turning to me. "You feel none the worse for it today I hope."

Thinking of Taras I assured him that I felt very well indeed.

"One object in dropping in," he said, "was to know if you would like to see the chrysanthemums at the temple. There is an exhibition for the press this afternoon, which I have to notice for a daily paper."

To judge flowers is really a lady's function, and to say nothing of the moment you give me will materially add to the value of my article if I have your opinion on the subject."

His back was toward Taras, and a compression of his brows indicated clearly that he had another and more important reason for wishing me to accept the invitation. I turned to Taras.

"Oh, go, by all means," said he warmly.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### A QUESTION.

Kavanagh's brow was waiting at the door, but the man on the box was not the driver whom I had seen there the night before.

"I have had news," said Kavanagh as we passed Lambeth palace. "Read that," he added, putting a letter in my hand which he had taken carefully from a leather case.

I opened the folded sheet of thin, blue lined paper.

There was a black spot in the left hand corner, and on the right of it a printed notice in large, bold letters: "I have been waiting at the door, but the man on the box was not the driver whom I had seen there the night before."

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under the notice of the police this man has vowed to destroy him."

"What for?"

"Simply to gratify his lust for blood, the cultivated instinct of the bloodhound. He wears a lock on his chain; he opened it to show me one day. It contains two wisps of hair—one a woman's—taken from the heads of victims, well known nihilists, whom he hunted down and killed. They are arranged symmetrically, with a space left between them. In that vacant space he has written the name of Taras."

The brougham stopped, he opened the door and stepped out, but I was too horrified by what I had heard to move.

"What's the good of going in there?" I asked fiercely when he held forth his hand. "What are flowers to me now?"

"Better come," he said in a low tone, approaching closer. "We have to avoid suspicion. Every man I have employed is a spy. And hiding out his hand again he asked pointedly, 'We are watched when we least suspect it.'"

We passed through the house in which the chrysanthemums were exhibited, but I saw no beauty in them—nothing but patches of red here and there in varying shades—the color of blood in all.

We went out into the garden. It was the last day in October. The clouds that had overspread the sky for some days had broken that morning, and it seemed as if summer had returned. The sun was sinking in glory behind the deep red mist, but the hateful color was reflected in the ripples of the river—blood everywhere. I could see but that.

"We can talk safely here," said Kavanagh, stopping before a vacant seat—"if there is anything to say," he added despondently.

"Can we do nothing?" I asked in desperation.

He hesitated as if he were weighing alternatives.

"The simplest thing, perhaps is to warn him of his danger. It may not save his life for a single hour longer. It is scarcely probable that it will enable him to ward off the blow, but if we can do nothing else—"

"I thought you had some idea when you went away."

"Oh, a hundred schemes have run through my mind since then—all mad, impossible or impracticable."

"Can't you tell me what they are?" I asked quickly, eager to grasp at the merest shadow of a straw floating on the overwhelming sea.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"One must seem more hopeful than the rest," I urged.

"That's true, but— Well, to confess the truth, I am ashamed to tell you of the only idea which seems to have any possibility of a practicable outcome. You can imagine how repulsive it is to my feelings by the way I find the rest of my ideas seem preferable now to realizing my death."

"I don't understand you. Tell me more plainly what you mean."

I mean this," he answered firmly. "I see no objection to your going to see you from your promise of secrecy and boldness."

"What good is that?" I exclaimed impatiently. "What does it matter what you do if it cannot save Taras?"

"Warned of his danger, he might escape."

"Never! Taras is from danger. You don't know Taras."

Even in that time of dread my bosom was stirred with pride in my hero's strength.

"I thought, perhaps, knowing how great his affection and consideration are for you, that your influence might be of use."

"I could not say a word nor let him see that I might influence him against his principles. It would be useless if I did."

"Then what is to be done?"

"I believe he would if we could make him a party to the scheme. Unfortunately we cannot. He is the worst actor in the world. The slightest evidence of complicity on his part would arouse Rudersdorf's suspicions, and the thing would fall through."

I nodded assent to this, knowing how awkward poor Gordon was. But Kavanagh's hesitation did not still mystified me.

"A short period of captivity seems to you a trifle in comparison with the life of a friend," he observed.

"Yes, but, and I cannot understand why you hold back."

"There are a good many things that women do not understand, and humor between friends is one of them. I fear. And it is not only this breach of honor which I have to consider," he added in a less resentful tone, seeing that my perplexity had not been removed. "You have lost sight of the fact that this affair dooms me to perpetual exile, if not to death."

"Yes, I forget that. I understand now. But surely the society will forgive you everything for having saved Taras."

He shook his head mournfully.

"The society is governed by hard and fast rules, and permits no member to do harm for the sake of the good it may produce. Besides," he added quickly to avoid criticism of this very antimilitaristic principle, "they will certainly regard this as an expedient to escape the penalty of previous acts. It is useless to cheat myself with false hopes. If we carry out this scheme, I must prepare to fly the country the day that Gordon returns."

We both sat silent for a little time. I feel that the sacrifice could only be made by force.

"One thing," said Kavanagh at length in a lighter tone. "One thing that pleases me in this idea is that it would completely crush the enemy. When Gordon came back and made his experiences public, there would be such a blaze up in the papers that the Russian government would not dare to make any further attempt to kidnap Taras. Rudersdorf, for permitting himself to be cheated, would probably be awarded a life-long post at Archangel as a reward for his services, and Taras would be suffered to live in peace."

"That's worth a great sacrifice," I said.

"Yes, I will think of it. Come, it is time to return."

On our way back he said:

"I am glad I have talked it out with you. One sees things so much more clearly by the light another mind throws on them."

And as the brougham stopped before the door he said:

"I shall have made up my mind by to-morrow, and you shall know the result."

I could only pray that he might decide to carry out his design, and this probably was the wish he had taken so much pains to inspire.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### KAVANAGH'S SACRIFICE.

Kavanagh, whose comprehensive forethought nothing seemed to escape, went into the house with me, and in an easy, chatty way gave Taras an exhaustive description of the scheme he had been to. He must have observed my incapacity to form any idea upon the affair and thought it prudent to relieve me from the embarrassment of answering the questions which Taras would probably put to me.

"I, too, have been looking at chrysanthemums," said Taras when Kavanagh came to the end of his account, and he pointed to the book he had been reading.

"The Land of the Chrysanthemums," Kavanagh said, reading the title. Then opening the book and glancing at a page, he continued: "It is charming, and not only so. It is a beautiful book, and it is a beautiful book."

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"to reach there," he said, and then he went on to gossip about the country and the ways and customs of the people with their simple, sweet and peaceful disposition.

The next morning, just after lunch, Kavanagh



## THE EXECUTIVE SPEAKS.

MR. CLEVELAND TAKES THE COUNTRY INTO HIS CONFIDENCE.

He Promises to Treat the Hawaiian Question in a Future Message—He Upholds Mr. Blount, and Attacks Ex-Minister Willis—He Trusts that He has Authorised Constitutional Methods Only—Civil Service and Tariff Reform—The Wilson Bill Embodies the President's Ideas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President's message was delivered to both houses of congress at noon today. It covers 123 closely written letter size sheets, and contains probably 24,000 words. The condensation herewith presented includes all the salient points. The full text of Mr. Cleveland's observations on the Hawaiian and tariff questions is given. His views respecting pensions are supplied with little curtailment, and the omissions deal with the minutia of several departments of the government, and some involved, but comparatively unimportant dealings with foreign powers. After a very brief introduction the President plunges into the subjects treated as follows:

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterizes a truly American foreign policy.

### OUR POLICY TOWARD BRAZIL

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle between the established government which controls the machinery of administration and with which we maintain friendly relations and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in these waters in saluting the evolved Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

### OUR TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Empire. The firing and partial destruction, by an unauthorized mob, of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, and the Turkish government has agreed to the installation of the present administration of the existing government of Marsovan, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provincial government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to examine, as a special commissioner, to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of our troops. The United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of the changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

### THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the islands and the United States and submitted to the senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to examine, as a special commissioner, to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of our troops. The United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of the changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

### CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,718,861.94, and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,356,016.73, and from

Internal revenue \$181,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,866,711, an increase of \$62,453,907 over the preceding year, and imports of free duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,208.55, on manufactured tobacco \$31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors \$32,548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,685,194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount of gold imported during the year by \$485,517. The sum paid to the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053.09.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.35, and its expenditures \$459,121,365.35, resulting in a deficiency of \$29,000,000. On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, of not included in treasury holdings, was \$1,718,644,682, an increase for the year of \$112,044,947. Extending our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$96,567,273, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$216,261,533.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of gold and bullion, amounted to \$1,213,559,189, of which \$587,697,685 was gold and \$625,861,504 was silver.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may be required in light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence, the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

### FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The superintendent of immigration, through the secretary of the treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 470,793 immigrants. Of these, 1,063 were not permitted to land, under the limitations of the law, and 575 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

### THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The secretary of war reports the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2,144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$5,066,074.89. Of this sum, \$1,392,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, \$6,077,023.18 for miscellaneous objects, and \$20,518,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,268,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

### OUR COAST DEFENSES.

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs, but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, replacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

### THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reflects upon postal revenues. Therefore, a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the postmaster general's report.

At a date when better times were anticipated, it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency in the third day of June, 1893, would be but little over a million and a half dollars. It is now, however, to be more than five millions. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenues over expenditures of \$872,245.71; but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present postmaster general estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly \$8,000,000.

### THE DEMAND FOR CRUISERS.

During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina and Brazil, and the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy, it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Bering Sea under the modus vivendi agreed

upon by Great Britain, to call to that service one vessel from the fish commission, and three from the revenue marine.

Progress on the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring, even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the enterprise acquired by ship builders and designers and naval men, it is believed that the day when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid fire guns, torpedoes, and powder are being promptly supplied.

### THE MATTER OF PENSIONS.

The secretary of the interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and of interest. On the 30th day of June 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions a low during the year amounted to \$33,756,549.98. This includes arrears on the pension rolls from the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting certificates. Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support.

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but to ward the close of the last administration an authoritative committee was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension rolls by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized, pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners in order that they might have opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau, but after entering upon these recent investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently based on fixed facts, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law. It is an inability to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undue service pensioners rob the people not only of their money but of the patriotic sentiment which the nation has won in a war fought for the preservation of the Union ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners who certainly ought not to be condemned to such associations.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employees at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission with the hearty cooperation of the postmaster general, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, it is possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

The course of civil service reform in this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong hold a movement to gain upon continuing justice and right and which, at the same time, promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for reform itself on the part of legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as the open hostility of spoilsmen and notwith standing the questions in impracticability of many well constituted guardians. Beneath all vagaries and subterfuges theories which have attracted to it there underlies this reform a sturdy common sense principle not only suited to this mundane sphere but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of this government if not to its perpetuity. It seems to me to be an entirely inconsistent with the charter of the reform as well as with its best enforcement to oblige the commission to rely for clerical assistance upon clerks detailed from other departments.

### WE MUST HAVE ECONOMY.

At this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness of which I am capable, that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitened

### CHANGE OF TIME ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.

A change of schedule of trains on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh will go in effect Sunday, Dec. 3. Trains will leave as follows: East—No. 8, 4:12 a. m.; No. 32, 7:30 a. m.; No. 4, 12:45 p. m.; No. 6, 1:46 p. m.; No. 20, 9:03 p. m. West—No. 31, 9:22 a. m.; No. 9, 10:31 a. m.; No. 3, 5:48 p. m.; No. 15, 9:11 p. m.

### Let the Contract.

At a meeting of the school board of Perry township, held Wednesday afternoon, the contract for the erection of a brick one story two room school house in sub district No. 7, was awarded to E. Conover, of Navarre, whose bid was \$4117.22.

## THE ASYLUM TRUSTEES.

PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR BROUGHT UP AND CONSIDERED.

They will Ask for Money Sufficient to Erect Buildings Now Under Way—Dr. Richardson's Hospital Design—Each Hospital will Cost \$100,000.

### FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

The trustees of the Massillon asylum are in session today. Warrants were approved for \$2,700 in favor of Lomax & Soyle, making \$9,000 in all paid to them thus far. Collins & Co. were allowed \$1,575, making \$6,107 all told. The contractors were authorized to continue work until January 1st, on pleasant days only. Lomax & Soyle were notified that the trustees considered them behind in their work, and that unless a proper force was employed next spring their contract would be annulled. The report to the governor was considered, but the appropriation to be asked was not definitely determined, although in a general way it may be said that the legislature will be asked to furnish enough money to enclose the buildings for which the foundations are now ready or partially so.

The architects submitted the first draft of plans for the two hospitals, each alike, one of each sex, the approximate cost of which will be \$100,000. The scheme of the structure originated with Dr. Richardson, and was submitted to the American Medical Psychological Society, by which it was pronounced far superior to anything thus far known in insane asylum construction. These hospitals are to be beautiful frontages of French chateau style.

The basement will be given up to electric, Russian, Turkish and other bachelors. The first floor consists of three divisions or wards, one each for the phrenic, well, the frenetic class, and those of suicidal tendencies. None but curable patients will be admitted. The two second floors are arranged that special patients can be completely isolated, in suites of rooms, with private attendants. There is a central round with adjoining drawing and sitting rooms, in which convalescent patients may congregate. The second floor is similar to the first, except that it is divided into rooms, and designed for the accommodation of patients who have improved sufficiently to be removed from the lower wards.

### MR. HOWELLS HONORED.

An Account of the Banquet to the American Consul.

The Western Mail, published at Cardiff, Wales, bearing date of Nov. 18th, contains the following: "The long expected banquet to the Hon. Anthony Howells, United States consul at Cardiff, Wales, took place at Downhills, his native town, on Wednesday evening at the Odd Fellows' hall. During the festivities selections of music were played by the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Harry Evans, A. C. O. On the removal of the cloth Mr. E. Martin took the chair, and Mr. J. King Price (president of the Downhills Chamber of Trade) the vice chair. The loyal and patriotic toasts having been honored, Colonel Lewis, the high constable, proposed 'Our Guest,' and said he was glad that the present was his year of office, and that the privilege had been his to welcome back to his own native country so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Howells. (Applause.) The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and Mr. Anthony Howells, on rising to respond, was received with the ringing of 'For He's a Jolly Fellow' and cheers. He said, referring to the great motto above the platform, that nobody present that night wished 'Prosperity to Downhills' more sincerely than he did. (Applause.) He had received such a flattering ovation, and had heard so many good things said of him, that he was quite incapable of expressing the feelings of his heart, and they must, therefore, imagine them, if they could."

### THE RESULT OF PURE PATRIOTISM.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with the subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation added to existing internal revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government. The committee, after full consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes. In fact, a small tax upon incomes derived from certain speculative investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

### "MY GREAT DESIRE."

In my great desire for the success of this measure, I cannot restrain the suggestion that it may only be obtained by means of unselfish cooperation on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must absolutely fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the passage of this measure a generous and confiding people, who will support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND

## A PAPER SUNDAYS.

Publisher Murphy Finds the Business Unprofitable.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Massillon Printing & Publishing Company, held last night, W. Murphy, who came here from Circleville last July, to lease and operate the establishment, gave notice of the severance of his relations with the institution, to take effect tonight. In explanation of this course Mr. Murphy said this afternoon:

"The financial returns were not satisfactory, and I preferred to withdraw before becoming personally involved." Ex-Councilman Jacob R. Schlagel, secretary of the company, said this morning that owing to the brief notice not a full quorum of the directors could be secured last night. A meeting will be held on Monday night, however, to take some steps in the matter. "Our present intention," continued Mr. Schlagel, "is to either lease or sell the plant—preferably the latter, as soon as possible. The company itself is perfectly solvent. The paper will not be issued on Monday and I cannot state, until after the meeting on Monday night, when it will be."

### DR. PEASE COMES HOME.

THE LIBRARY MISSION SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED.

He Secures a Number of Valuable Articles and a Promise of Others. The Great Miracle was Not in Being on the Ground a Month Earlier.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease reached home from Chicago Saturday noon. He admitted, confidentially, that he had blistered his feet pro bono publico, and said that had he gone to the fair a month earlier he could have secured at least a ton of material for the Massillon Library Association. As it was, he secured quite a list of valuable articles, the cash worth of which is estimated at three or four times the whole amount raised by subscription. The stuffed Russian specimen alone cost twenty dollars of American money in Russia, and is worth three times that sum in this country. The following is the list of acquisitions obtained by Dr. Pease: Four sacks of iron, copper, gold, silver and lead ore. Very valuable. Half a dozen books from the Argentine Republic, printed in English. A few specimens from Japan. A number of specimens of basket ware from Brazil. Miscellaneous and very fine. A promise of some books from Russia. A few specimens of stuffed and mounted work from Russia. A promise of some articles from Ecuador. French educational books, etc. exhibit, East India and Japan.

"We obtained a few publications in English," said Dr. Pease, "from the Argentine Republic through the commissioner from that country, the negotiation being in French. I have spoken French at least six times as often as German while there. We got a small showing of ores from Ontario and a promise of a few from the Cape Colony. This enterprise had been undertaken three weeks earlier, I could have secured a wagon load of desirable material. At that time the Columbian museum was getting donations everywhere."

"I have been obliged to refuse a few things, such as a quantity of glass and chinaware from Vienna, and two very large show cases from Norway, either one sufficiently large to accommodate a small family. I had a chance to get something from the French Colonies (New Caledonia) and went there with a few weeks earlier, I could have secured a wagon load of desirable material. At that time the Columbian museum was getting donations everywhere."

"There is a slight prospect of getting something from the East Indian exhibit. I was not able to see Prof. Putnam, he being ill. Mr. Curtis not being here has been quite a damper to our enterprise."

### MARSHAL HAGAN'S FUNERAL.

A Silent Outpouring of People to Show Their Respect.

The funeral of Marshal Thomas Hagan was held from St. Joseph's English Catholic church at half past 9 o'clock this morning. The church was filled with relatives and friends of Mr. Hagan and the services were unusually impressive. High mass was conducted by the Rev. James F. O'Neal, of Berea, and the Rev. Thomas F. Mahon delivered an eloquent sermon. The burial took place in St. Joseph's cemetery. Among the floral offerings was a beautiful cross of white, red and buff carnation pink and also a representation of the marshal's badge of office in white chrysanthemums and carnations with the words "Marshal" across the face in letters of pluk, from Mayor and Mrs. Wm. Reed and the local police officers. From the Canton city police force was a handsome floral garland. During the church services Miss Lida McBride sang the beautiful solo, "Zion."

The pall bearers were Officers (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st,



